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Column One
BY
David Courtney

JUST as it takes a little time to get one's sea-legs after a long sojourn on land so it takes time to get back one's political legs after a vacation from world news. The international boat rocks and pitches. At any moment one may be sprawled on the deck or sent rushing to the rails to be sick. The sensible columnist had better wait until he gets the "feel" of things, and can again study the day's news without going green in the face.

■

DURING the past month there has been, I suppose, a fairly normal ration of crises. One read about them briefly, hurriedly over breakfast; and forgot them in bathing-trunks or among the wayside scenes of a quiet country. For a man needs to be in a state of nerves himself to do impressive justice to the extraordinary activities of our nerve-ridden politicians. Marshal Tito on his high horse is, of course, a considerable figure. Warships dashing through the grey seas to rescue democracy from the communists of British Guiana are magnificent heralds of crisis if anything is. What could be more alarming than the threat of a great prison outbreak in Korea. What utterances does a frightened world wait upon more eagerly than, say, those of Mr. Dulles and Sir Winston Churchill, both of whom have spoken solemnly, indeed portentously, during the past few weeks?

■

DABBLING one's toes in the waters of a blue, rock-bound cove; squatting lazily beneath tall pine-trees, 3000 feet up, with a Crusaders' castle glowing like the gems of a coronet from a crag across the valley, and with the sea away down, a slightly deeper azure than the sky; stretched on the sands re-reading Jane Austen, or Trollope, or Balzac: — there the stature of Marshal Tito on his high horse shrinks and the warships are foolish little coracles and the Lord knows what Mr. Dulles and Sir Winston are trying to say. Of course, one is being lazy and selfish. No man has the right nowadays to be unworried or to refuse a proper respect for crises. A sense of crisis is necessary to a proper functioning of the modern world, and certainly to a proper functioning of the modern politician and his even more nerve-racking counterpart: the modern newspaper.

■

IT must be admitted (although not by me) that holidays should come to an end and a man — especially a political columnist — get back as soon as possible to taking part in the hatreds and bickerings, the suspicions and the misrepresentations upon which the periodic crises essential to political life are built. But it is a sad admission; and may be based on a fallacy. Someone may be able to prove one day that the crisis to which we have all become so accustomed is mere childishness; and that the fear planted in men's hearts by their leaders is a lie: in short, that men, if they have no right to a perpetual holiday have at least a right to prolong throughout the rest of each year some of the comfort, the good humour, the light-heartedness and the charity towards their fellow-men, which usurp for a few brief days or weeks the tensions and fears, the suspicions and ill-humours of normal day-to-day life.

■

DEAR me, how the deck sways and the railings rise and fall; but have no fear, I shall get my political sea-legs back. Bring on your crises!

Jerusalem, October 16.

NIXON IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Thursday (UP).—U.S. Vice-President and Mrs. Richard Nixon arrived in Australia from New Zealand this morning for a six-day visit as part of their Far East tour.

US Says Soviet Trieste Move is 'Propaganda'

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. declared in the Security Council today that the Soviet demand for a debate on Trieste was a propaganda device for the purpose of making as much trouble as possible.

The meeting was called at Russia's request.

Mr. John Cabot Lodge, the American delegate, said the Soviet proposal that Colonel Fluckiger of Switzerland be appointed as the Governor of Trieste was "not a serious plan." He pointed to the discrepancy of Soviet charges that Britain and the U.S. were converting Zone "A" of the Free Territory of Trieste into a military base, and that the withdrawal of Anglo-American troops from the area is a threat to peace.

The U.S. delegate charged that the statements made by the Soviet representative, Mr. Andrei Vishinsky, through the summer and autumn offer "an interesting contrast" with the attitude expressed by Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov when the latter said, "We firmly maintain that at the present moment there is no disputable or outstanding issue which could not be settled in a peaceful way on the basis of mutual agreement between the countries concerned."

Mr. Lodge said he hoped Mr. Vyshinsky's remarks would "steadily draw nearer the sentiments of Mr. Malenkov."

In an immediate reply Mr. Vyshinsky declared that the events concerning Trieste constituted a threat to peace, since complications in one area could not fail "to have an impact on other areas of the world." He said the claim that the Anglo-American statement on turning over Zone "A" to Italy expressed a desire to foster peaceful and calm relations in the area of Trieste had been "refuted by facts."

Even if the wave of protest throughout Yugoslavia was passed over, it was sufficient to analyze the relations between Rome and Belgrade to realize that a cleft had appeared which could not fail to endanger peace and security. To regard the Soviet proposal as sheer propaganda was "a wholly incorrect and faulty view of the whole course of events," Mr. Vyshinsky said.

Pijade Denounces Soviet Intervention

BELGRADE, Thursday (UP). — One of President Tito's top aides today denounced Soviet intervention in the Trieste dispute as anti-western tension here abruptly eased.

Mr. Moshe Pijade, Vice-President of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, said in an article in "Politika" that the Soviet note "is neither in the interests of Yugoslavia nor of the Trieste population."

The denunciation was the first official Yugoslav pronouncement on the Soviet note, which said the Anglo-American decision to hand Zone "A" and the port city of Trieste to Italy was a betrayal of the Italian peace treaty stipulating that Trieste should remain a free territory.

Yugoslav Cabinet Meets on Zone 'A'

BELGRADE, Thursday. — The Yugoslav Cabinet met today for 90 minutes to consider "any action which might arise out of the Trieste situation" following the Anglo-American decision to hand Zone "A" to Italy.

Mr. Edvard Kardelj presided, deputizing for President Tito.

British Ambassador Sir Ivor Mallet called at his own request on Foreign Under-Secretary Ales Bebler.

The Communist Party newspaper "Borba" today accused Trieste and British military police of inactivity when "an organized mob of fascists" broke into the Yugoslav Economic Mission building yesterday. It said the mission called three times for help, but only after 15 minutes did the police arrive.

Received Threats

Tanjug, the official news agency, said members of the trade mission had received threats and had asked the Allied Military Government to mount guard over the offices.

Allied police with clubs broke up a demonstration today of 200 Slovene students clamouring for Trieste to remain a free territory. The students, boys and girls aged from 15 to 18, were stopped short as they marched along the waterfront. The tough police action contrasted sharply with the "independents'" riot last night when a mob of 5,000 smashed up the Yugoslav Economic Mission. *(Reuter, UP)*

FRANCE READY TO MEDIATE

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — A Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated last night the French Government's readiness to mediate in the Trieste dispute, but said that no request by Italy or Yugoslavia has reached Paris so far.

"Should such a request be made, French diplomacy would do everything within its competence to bring about a peaceful solution to the dispute," the spokesman said.

12 Kikuyu Tribesmen Hanged for Massacre

NAIROBI, Thursday (AP). — Twelve Kikuyu tribesmen were hanged today for their part in the massacres of March 26. They were convicted specifically of murdering Penina, wife of the headsman Charles Ikenya.

Morocco Debate Ends

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The U.N. Political Committee debate on Morocco ended today and two different Latin American groups considered proposing resolutions tomorrow to strip the 13-nation Arab-Asian demand for Moroccan independence of its force.

The Arab and Asian delegates conferred last night with various Latin Americans, urging them not to introduce opposing or amending resolutions to destroy their call for Moroccan independence within five years, the end of martial law, a political amnesty and free elections.

Defeat of the Arab-Asian resolution was conceded even among those delegates.

Moroccans to Have Consultative Gov't

RABAT, Thursday (UP). — Morocco's first embryonic government was promulgated officially today after Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Moulay Arafa ratified the Paris-sponsored decree for its establishment.

The Imperial decree sets up a Consultative Government with half French and half Moroccan Ministers.

Competence of the body, which replaces a Consultative Council of the French Resident General, will be limited to discussion of financial, budgetary, economic and social affairs. It will also be allowed to make decisions on minor administrative matters.

The Resident General has retained his veto power.

The decree goes into effect within the next six months.

AUSTRIAN TALKS NEARING IMPASSE

By JESSE ZEL LURIE,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The negotiations between the Jewish Material Claims Conference and the Austrian Government are almost at an impasse and will be broken off by the former if Chancellor Raab does not persuade his Cabinet to modify their stand, according to reports reaching here.

As in the German reparations issue, the Chancellor and Finance Minister differ; but in this case, Finance Minister Reinhard Kamitz seems to have the support of the majority of Ministers.

Their last decision was to pay nothing for heirless property although the Jewish side had reduced its demands from $40m. to $12m. This is the only cash for community purposes being negotiated. Most of it is intended for Israel.

On other requests, for personal indemnification to victims of Nazism, the Austrians have shown a more willing attitude.

Chinese PoW's Snub Offers to Go Home

PANMUNJOM, Thursday (AP). — Balking Chinese prisoners of the Korean war today rejected overwhelmingly the first Communist attempt to coax them home.

Of the several hundred Chinese PoW's who met the Communist interviewers in the opening session, only 10 requested repatriation to Communist China.

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General Bennike and Mr. Sharett at the Foreign Minister's office in Jerusalem yesterday. (Photo by Bianco)

Bennike Firm on Work Stoppage; Sharett Hints It's Up to U.N.

By Our Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — At this morning's meeting in Jerusalem between Foreign Minister Sharett and General Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff, Israel again offered temporarily to suspend work on the Jordan diversion canal so as to enable the Chief of Staff to clear up any moot points regarding ownership of Arabs lands and of water rights.

The Chief of Staff, however, indicated that a temporary stoppage would not meet the case, and he repeated his request for unconditional stoppage, pending agreement with Syria.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman this evening said that the meeting today was probably the last opportunity for direct talks on the question between the U.N. representative and Israel before the whole issue is taken to the Security Council.

It is understood that a written reply to Mr. Sharett's letter to the General on September 24, is still awaited at the Foreign Ministry. It is expected that a formal reply will be sent and may even call for an additional answer from Israel. The Chairman of the T.S.O., however, is understood at the same time to be drafting his report to the Security Council.

(As a U.N. official, General Bennike cannot ask for a Security Council meeting, nor submit a complaint. He can merely forward a factual report to the Council through the U.N. Secretariat. On the other hand, it is open to any member state of the U.N. to ask for a meeting of the Council).

Of the three points raised by the Syrians in connection with the Jordan works and on the basis of which Israel was requested to suspend it, General Bennike would appear to place greater weight on the question of military advantage to any one side, and on the strategic consideration arising from the work, the Foreign Ministry spokesman disclosed, than on the rights and wrongs as regards land or water.

Regarding the ownership of the land on which work on the canal parallel to the Jordan is in progress, General Bennike agreed that none of this is Arab property. He considers, however, that the actual start of the work had affected some 15 dunams of Arab-owned land when a temporary dam was erected to hold back the waters during the construction.

Israel's case is that the work is confined to a strip of land forming part of the Jordan River area and involving no private property at all; also that an old track in common use was used for carrying the machinery over the area. If in the course of the work, soil or stones were taken

(Continued on Page 3 — Col. 5)

Dulles, Bidault Arrive in London

LONDON, Thursday.—U.S. Secretary of State Dulles and French Foreign Minister Bidault arrived here by air this evening to join Foreign Secretary Eden for talks tomorrow and Saturday.

Three hours after he landed the U.S. Secretary of State met Premier Sir Winston Churchill. With Foreign Secretary Eden they had a short talk before dinner at the Prime Minister's official residence.

M. Bidault said on his arrival "We must not expect any spectacular results from this meeting. We will, of course, discuss all general questions." Asked if Indo-China would be discussed, he said, "It is quite obvious that such an important matter both for France and for the rest of the world must be discussed."

In a statement on taking off from Washington last night, Mr. Dulles said the meeting would have the undeviating objective of seeking out the basis for a lasting peace. "We cannot, of course, expect in a single meeting to devise solutions for all existing problems. We can hope to make some progress in finding the way whereby we and others can move in unison towards easing existing tensions."

One decision the Ministers have to take is whether Britain and the U.S. should stand firm on their decision to quit Trieste Zone A next month despite President Tito's threat to march in if Italian troops take over as planned.

The Ministers start off tomorrow by bringing up to date their analysis of Russian policy in the light of recent diplomatic exchanges. The crux of the problem is that Russia insists on talking about a German peace treaty before there is a democratically elected all-German Government.

Under the heading "European policy," Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden are expected to put searching questions to M. Bidault about the prospects for French ratification of the 18-month-old E.D.C. treaty through which Germany is to provide half-a-million men for allied defence. *(AP, Reuter)*

Seek Premises For Mission in Moscow

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — Two Israel diplomats, back here after an eight-month break in diplomatic relations, began a search today for a new legation building.

Mr. Yehuda L. Gideon, Second Secretary, and Mr. Nehemia Levanon, Attache, the advance guard of the new mission, set up "temporary headquarters" in the Netherlands Embassy. The Dutch have looked after Israel's interests since February, when the Israel Mission was forced to leave Moscow following the Russian protest against a bomb thrown at the Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv.

The two Israel diplomats who flew in here late last night have not so far made contact with the Soviet authorities but were expected to call at the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry today or tomorrow.

Israel's former legation in Moscow, Ghzovsky Pereulok, was handed back to the Russians after the Israelis' departure, and Mr. Gideon said he did not know whether they would be able to get the same building back.

Both Russian speaking, Mr. Gideon arrived here from Tel Aviv and Mr. Levanon was transferred from the Israel Mission in Stockholm. Mr. Gideon was Second Secretary of the Legation here for six months before it was closed down.

Churchill Accepts Nobel Literary Prize

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Prime Minister Churchill today formally accepted the Nobel Prize for literature and said he hoped to go to Stockholm to receive the award.

Swedish Ambassador, Gunnar Haegloef, offered the prize to Sir Winston in the Cabinet room at No.10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official residence.

The Premier described this as "very agreeable news" and said: "I think it is a very great honour to receive this distinction... It is a literary distinction and I am particularly proud of that".

Scientists Examine Results Of Britain's 2nd Atomic Blast

WOOMERA, Thursday (UP). — British and Australian scientists, pointedly excluding Americans, today examined the results of yesterday's atomic blast which hurled a whirling brown cloud two to three miles above the surface of the Australian desert.

The atomic weapon, whose exact nature has not been announced, is described as a "utility" weapon, because it is believed to be capable of being used in a torpedo, rocket, or shell, as well as a bomb.

The atomic explosion — Britain's second — is expected to reinforce British demands that America share its atomic knowledge with British scientists. Two U.S. B-29's, converted into flying laboratories, participated in the test as observers, but otherwise Americans were strictly barred.

Only British and Australian newsmen were permitted to witness the blast. A second blast is expected shortly. Even British newsmen will be excluded from this ultra-secret test.

The blast sent up a huge cloud which looked to some observers like ansenormous face leering over the land. The gaseous mass rose on a gigantic stalk. It took five minutes to reach its full height of some 10,000 to 15,000 feet. The scientists said the immense height was not sensational because of the absence of water vapor over the extremely dry site.

M.A.C. Claims 42 Dead In Israel Army Raid on Kibya

Glubb Reports To Full Cabinet

Amman yesterday became a beehive of diplomatic activity with Premier and Defence Minister Dr. Fawzi Mulki demanding that General Vagn Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff, appear in Amman today for urgent consultations, NEARS reports.

Dr. Mulki also cabled a version of the incident to the Security Council and contacted all Arab diplomatic representatives as well as officials of the three western legations (U.K., U.S. and France) which guaranteed Middle East stability in 1950.

General John Glubb, Commander-in-Chief of the Arab Legion, reported first to Dr. Mulki on the incident and on "steps to be taken," and later to the full Cabinet.

The Cabinet then proceeded to the palace to report to the three-man Regency Council which is ruling in Amman during King Hussein's absence in Europe, NEABS reports.

A Jordan Government spokesman announced last night that all military steps to handle the situation on an "overall" basis had been taken.

U.N. SEEKS ATTACKERS

RAMLE, Thursday (ITIM). — U.N. Observers began to search in Israel territory this morning for unknown persons who last night attacked the village of Kibya about 15 kilometres from here.

'Greens' Gain Sharona

GALILEE WAR GAMES COMMAND, Thursday. — Swift and determined action turned the cards overnight in favour of the "Greens" in the war games last night. The object of the attack was Sharona, in Lower Galilee.

Pushing vigorously up a 300-metre high terrace hill, the "Green" commander made up for his hesitancy of the past few days and gained a major victory by installing himself on the edge of the undulating plain, giving him mastery of the area.

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, David Ben Gurion, visited the war games area yesterday morning, accompanied by the Acting Minister of Defence, Mr. P. Lavon.

Half Battalion in Action

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission yesterday adopted a resolution charging that an Israel force had crossed into Jordan on Wednesday night to attack the village of Kibya and killed 42 persons, an Israel Army spokesman said yesterday. The resolution said that the unit, using automatic weapons and explosives, blew up 41 dwellings, "resulting in the cold-blooded murder of 42 persons, including men, women and children, and the wounding of 15 more."

(Kibya lies east of Lydda and about 13 kilometres southeast of Moshav Yahud where Mrs. Susan Kanias and her two children were murdered in their sleep on Tuesday night.)

The resolution said that the attacking unit, which approximated half a battalion of Israel regular Army troops, used automatic weapons, grenades, Bangalore torpedoes and TNT explosives, while a supporting unit fired three-inch mortar shells across the demarcation lines on Budrus village which resulted in the damage of some houses and a bus and the wounding of an N.C.O. in charge of the local National Guard.

Vigorous Measures Asked

The M.A.C. decided that Israel had violated Paragraphs 3.2 and 3.3 of the Armistice Agreement. It called upon Israel authorities to take immediate and most vigorous measures to prevent the recurrence of such aggression, the Israel Army spokesman said.

The Jerusalem Post learned yesterday that the M.A.C. decision was reached after a four-hour meeting at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem which began at 4 p.m. under the chairmanship of Commander Hutchinson, The Acting Jordan senior delegate, Major Mohammed Itzhak, after the adoption of the decisions, stated to the M.A.C. that he reserved his Government's rights to claim compensation for the loss of lives caused thereby and for damage through this Israel action.

Ramallah Version

Radio Ramallah's evening broadcast yesterday officially termed the raid "the most criminal Israel violation of the Armistice Agreement."

NEABS said that U.N. observers, accompanied by Arab Legion officers and members of the Jordan delegation to the M.A.C., arrived in the early morning hours at the scene of the incident — only several hours after receiving the Jordan complaint.

The alleged attack, according to Radio Ramallah, began at 7.30 p.m. when a heavy artillery barrage, supported by intense heavy and medium machine-gun fire, was laid down on Kibya, on Shukba which flanks Kibya to the northeast, and on Budrus which flanks Kibya to the southwest. The shells were later described as fired from three-inch mortars.

Under cover of this fire, Radio Ramallah said, a unit described as being of "battalion strength" allegedly moved into Jordan towards Kibya. At 9.30 p.m. demolition squads began laying their charges. Later the squads withdrew, leaving behind large quantities of explosives. The firing continued until dawn.

The station also said that a ten-man strong Arab Legion contingent, which attempted to reach Kibya from Budrus, was pinned down by the heavy fire and could not move forward. In Budrus, 45 shells were said to have fallen, several into the courtyard of the police station. Several houses and one bus were damaged. No casualties were reported.

In Shukba, a National Guard corporal was wounded.

STATE DEP'T 'CONCERNED'

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA).—The State Department made it known today that it is studying reports that Israel carried out a reprisal raid against Jordan. State Department sources reveal that the Department is "concerned over alleged military action by the Israel Army."

Jordan is Ready To Chastise Israel

Jordan is ready to chastise Israel; Jordan fears neither retaliatory actions nor threats, Azmi Nashashibi, Director of the Jordan Press Information Office, told his countrymen last night in a talk over Radio Ramallah entitled "Israel's Organized Terrorism."

Israel's actions will only strengthen the Arabs who will intensify the boycott until the full rights of all Palestine Arabs are regained, he said.

Describing Israel's actions as "barbarous, devilish work by cowards in the dark of the night," Nashashibi claimed that Jewish history, from the time of the prophets, was full of examples of Jewish terrorism.

Under the pretext of training special frontier guards, the Israel Government had recently trained hundreds of veteran Palmach members at Shfar-Am, as well as special sabotage squads to work behind the lines. These newly trained units went into action for the first time when they raided an Arab refugee camp in the Gaza strip, he said.

PLANES OVER LINES

A formation of 10 Israel Army planes on Wednesday flew in military formation over the Armistice lines at Kalkilya (near Kfar Saba), "A-Diffa," Old City daily, reported yesterday.

Spades on the West Bank, But Swords on the East

By MOSHE LEVIN

B'NOT YA'ACOV BRIDGE, Thursday. — The contrast of peace and war stood out strikingly here today at this border point that divides Syria and Jordan.

On the Israel side in the demilitarized zone to the west and south of the bridge that crosses the narrow Jordan River work is going ahead in three shifts, day and night, on the construction of the much-disputed canal. The road leading into the area from Rosh Pina is bringing up more earth-moving equipment, while other transport is taking labourers back and forth from their work. All this activity is meant to beat the coming rains.

On the east side of the river on the side of the mountain Syrian troops in their blood-red khefiyas can be easily seen digging in. Trenches line the slope, and gun positions can be discerned. In a tour of the area the only person seen in uniform on the Israel side was a young policeman standing lone guard a few metres from the bridge.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Gurion, accompanied by Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Acting Minister of Defence, visited the area this morning as Foreign Minister Sharett and General Bennike were meeting in Jerusalem. For a considerable period they were in full view of the Syrian troops.

At about the same time a Syrian entourage toured the area on the opposite side, and there was talk that at the head of the Arab group was Col. Adib Shishakly, President of Syria, although this could not be verified.

Nagib to Raise National Guard

CAIRO, Thursday. — President Nagib announced today that a volunteer National guard is in process of formation.

In an official governmental decree, General Nagib said that the National Guard, which will be open to all men between the ages of 17 and 40, would be under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief — Nagib himself.

Members will undergo an initial period of training and would then be subject to 15 days' service each year, he said. During an emergency, they will be subject to call-up for two years.

NEXT ANGLO-EGYPTIAN MEETING ON SUDAN

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — Vice-Premier Lt.-Col. Abdul Nasser said today the next meeting of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiators on the Suez Canal dispute will be held on Monday.

The Vice-Premier said the meeting was postponed from Saturday because of the illness of General Sir Brian Robertson, chief British negotiator.

Official U.S. Oil Group Flying to Iran

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — America is making new efforts to bring about a settlement of the long-standing Anglo-Persian oil dispute which has brought the oil-rich Middle Eastern nation to the brink of bankruptcy.

One of the State Department's top oil experts, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., son of former President Hoover, left Washington today for Persia to investigate prospects for a resumption of the negotiations which were broken off early last spring.

Department authorities said the mission would be merely a "fact-finding" one at the request of Secretary of State Dulles.

TELMA
FOR TASTY DISHES

Social & Personal

A reception for Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Labour M.P., was held by the Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, in the Kirya Gardens in Tel Aviv yesterday.

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A reception to the group of trade visitors from Britain, now touring Israel was held at the home of the British Consul in Tel Aviv and Mrs. Dudley Williams yesterday. Among those present were Labour Minister Golda Myerson, the British Ambassador and Lady Evans, Foreign Ministry officials and local industrialists and businessmen.

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The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Mrs. Bernstein yesterday visited the Palestine Salt Company plant in Atlit.

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Mr. I. Rokach, Minister of the Interior, was yesterday welcomed to Holon by the Mayor, Mr. J. Eylon, and members of the Holon Council, at a ceremony in the new Municipal Offices.

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The Minister-Designate to Moscow, Mr. S. Eliashiv, met with representatives of the Israel-USSR Friendship League yesterday, and was given their best wishes for a successful mission.

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Mr. Dusan Bratic, the departing Yugoslav Minister, paid a farewell visit yesterday to Mr. M. Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut.

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Mr. Nejat Akan, the Turkish Vice-Consul, has arrived in Jerusalem to take up his post. The Consul-General, Mr. Hakki Keutli, is expected shortly.

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Among the departures from Israel yesterday were: Mrs. Rosa Ginossar, chairman of the World Wizo Executive, for Paris, to participate in the National Conference of French Wizo; Mrs. Lena Halper, chairman of the Functions Committee of the Friends of the Hebrew University in London, by El Al, and Mr. Charles Passman, Director-General of Malben. American Joint Distribution Committee's programme in Israel, by air for Paris to attend the AJDC country directors' conference, opening there tomorrow.

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The new officers elected at the Hillel Lodge (Bnei B'rith Order) Haifa, are: Mr. Hans Werner, President, Mr. I. Siqu-El and Dr. Joseph Reiner, Vice-Presidents.

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Mrs. Tony Huebner-Jonas of "My Corner" Ladies' Fashions, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, has returned from Paris. (Advt.)

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BIRTHS

ROSENSTOCK—To Betty (nee Adler) & Joseph Rosenstock, Tel Aviv, October 4, 1953 — a son, Yuval.

ARAD—To Ruth (nee Liebstaedter) wife of David Arad (Kupermintz), at the Shaarei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, yesterday—a daughter.

ENGAGEMENT

Zevadi — Wolff

The engagement is announced of Seren Daniel-Karol Zevadi (Israel Air Force) and Miss Lise Wolff, of Strasbourg.

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EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Mr. Ernst Kahn and family, being unable to express their thanks personally, hereby wish to convey their gratitude for the expressions of sympathy received on the occasion of the death of their beloved Lene Kahn.

SGAN-ALUF Y. ROSEN

The financial Adviser to the Chief of Staff, Sgan-Aluf Y. Rosen, died of a heart ailment yesterday at the age of 35. He leaves a wife and two children.

CATHOLICS CONVENE TOMORROW

NAZARETH, Thursday. — The 70 newly elected representatives of the 2,500-strong Roman Catholic community here will meet on Saturday to choose an executive committee to look after the Community's social and economic affairs.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
KOUSSEVITZKY
Memorial Concerts
TEL AVIV:
Saturday, Oct. 31
Sunday, Nov. 1
Conductor and Soloist:
Leonard BERNSTEIN
Symphony No.10 — MAHLER
(first performance in Israel)
Piano Concerto in G-Major — RAVEL
Symphony No.3 "Eroica" — BEETHOVEN
Sale of tickets from Sunday, Oct. 18, at the I.P.O. Office, 86 Allenby Rd., (11—2, 4—6).
Special Subscription
Concert No. 1
TEL AVIV:
Series "1" — Oct. 25
Series "2" — Oct. 29
Conductor and Soloist:
Leonard BERNSTEIN
All Mozart
Programme
Serenade for 13 Wind Instruments;
Piano Concerto K.453;
Symphony in E-Flat Major, K.543
Subscription Concert No. 1
TEL AVIV:
Sunday, Oct. 18 — Series "6"

Health Ministry Plans Accord with Malben

To overcome the severe shortage of hospital beds for mental cases, the Ministry of Health intends to arrange for the hospitalisation of more patients by an agreement with Malben and the Anti-Tuberculosis League, a Ministry spokesman has announced.

The Ministry will be enabled to hospitalise tubercular patients in Malben wards, thus freeing places for other types of patients.

Another agreement due to be approved shortly will transfer the League's Neve On hospital at Bnei Brak, to the Ministry of Health. Its 92 beds will be filled by patients from the Government Hospital at Ness Ziona. Ness Ziona wards will in this manner be vacated for 60 mental patients. (Neve On has not been used to full capacity due to lack of funds).

Ness Ziona patients opposed their transfer with a demonstration some days ago, but have since agreed to move into Neve On, which is far better suited than their old quarters to accommodate tuberculosis cases.

Import Permits Need Second Signature

Import permits issued by the Investment Centre once again require the signature of a Finance Ministry official, a Ministry spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Until about a year ago, the Investment Centre, which is a department of the Commerce Ministry, was required to include the signature of a Finance Ministry official on all import permits which it granted. For the past year, however, in line with the policy of encouraging the autonomy of the Centre, this requirement was waived.

It appears that lack of coordination between the Finance Ministry and the Centre has forced a return to the previous system.

Agency Has Invested in 67 Corporations

The Jewish Agency to date has invested a total of IL.16m. in 67 corporations, it was disclosed recently at a meeting of the Corporations' Bureau of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem.

Of the 67 companies, 22 are engaged in colonization and water utilization, 13 in housing, 11 in development, 16 in credit and industry and five in shipping and transport.

Anglo-Iranian Buys Canadian Oil Shares

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company today moved into the rich Canadian oil fields with the purchase of $5m. of stock from the Triad Oil Company of Alberta.

The purchase left the way open for Anglo-Iranian to purchase "not less than 50% of the company's capital."

It was Britain's first big stake in the Canadian oil boom in the rich Williston Basin in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Anglo-Iranian has long planned to enter the Canadian field, but dollar shortages prevented large investments up to this time, the company said.

The Triad company is currently taking 63,000 tons of oil annually from its wells.

AIDED EMIGRATION FROM CHINA

Dr. Nathan Wolfsohn, who died in Nahariya last week at the age of 70, was a nephew of David Wolfsohn, second President of the World Zionist Organization.

Between 1903 and 1906, he served as his uncle's secretary. For many years, he lived in China, where he was Chairman of the Zionist Organization, Director of Keren Hayesod and representative of the Jewish Agency.

Between the conclusion of World War II and the rise of Communist China, he was actively engaged in aiding the immigration of Chinese Jews to Israel.

Until the end of his life he was deeply concerned with the problems of Zionism. Settlers from China in Israel regarded him as a popular figure and a spokesman on their behalf.

W. GERMAN-USSR TRADE RESUMED

BONN, Thursday (UP). — West German businessmen have closed their first postwar foreign trade deal with Russia, it was learned today.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Valentino.
EDEN: The Wild North.
EDISON: Aux Yeux Du Souvenir.
HAZAMIR: Flying Leathernecks.
ORGIL: April in Paris.
ORION: Titanic.
ORNA: Portrait of Jennie.
STUDIO: Madness of the Heart.
TEL-OR: Rusty Heart.
ZION: Foxy Soldier.

Child Bride Practice Investigated in Uzbek

MOSCOW, Thursday. — The Government of the Soviet Republic of Uzbek has ordered the Public Prosecutor to investigate the removal of Uzbek girls from school "to be married off as child brides." Uzbek papers have revealed.

The Prosecutor has been given until November 10 to probe the facts of cases in certain districts where girls were taken from school and married while still under 18.

Those found guilty of breaking the laws against the marriage of minors are to be handed over to the Courts, it was said. The move is part of a drive to improve education and combat "widespread illiteracy" in Uzbek where the population still practises Moslem customs.

SUFFRAGETTE TO WED EMIR

The announcement has been made in Beirut of the engagement of Aliah e-Solh, daughter of Riad e-Solh, Lebanese Premier who was assassinated in Amman in July, to Emir Sultan, one of King Ibn Saud's younger sons, "El Akhbar el Jabiba," Beirut daily, reports.

Aliah, 20 years old and a graduate of the Beirut University and Oxford, is a flaming suffragette. She gained fame when she led thousands of demonstrators through the streets of Beirut in 1952 to protest Lebanon's "inefficient" support of the Moroccan case at the U.N.

$1M. LOAN TO ISRAEL

MEXICO CITY, Thursday (INA). — A $1m. loan for the State of Israel has been negotiated here by the newly formed Union of all Mexican Zionist Groups and Parties, it was announced here today. It was also revealed that the money has already been transmitted to Jerusalem.

Apartheid Held to Be World Concern

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.N. Committee enquiring into the racial situation in South Africa has decided that it is a problem of international concern, it was learned here last night.

A 400-page report has now been completed and although its contents will not be disclosed until it is issued to member nations it is believed the Commission has decided that the question of South Africa's racial discrimination policies should remain under continuing discussion.

Hungarian Jewry May Cooperate in Relief

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — The Central Council of Jewish Communities in Hungary has informed the Agudat Israel Executive here of its complete preparedness to cooperate in relief activities, particularly if they involve medical supplies unobtainable locally.

The Hungarian Red Cross will render such assistance as may be necessary, it was said.

The Agudat Executive has forwarded Hebrew text books for use in Jewish religious classes which function in the Hungarian capital and in the provinces, where despite some difficulties, Jewish life is being maintained.

NO TRANSIT VISAS NEEDED IN FRANCE

Transit visas for passengers holding Israel passports, arriving and departing by air in France, will no longer be required.

A transit visa, free of charge, will be issued at Orly Airport on arrival of the passenger and will be valid for a 48-hour stay in the city. The requirement is, however, that passengers must have confirmed space for a destination beyond Paris.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.30 p.m. today and ends at 5.42 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION

Lech L'cha (Breshis 12, 1-17, 27)
Haftarah: Isaiah 40, 27-41, 16.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.45 p.m. & 4 p.m.; Arvit, 5.25 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Abdut Israel Congregation Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Benaion.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.35 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (97 Ben Yehuda St.). Tonight, 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 9.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 5.20 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 5.20 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha: 5.20 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov St.): Tonight, 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.05 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.40 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Tonight

JERUSALEM: Mayer, near Egged, 4193. Bakshi, Mahane Yehuda, 3761.
TEL AVIV: Merape, 77 Allenby, 3487. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 4063. Kitvicki, 52 Hayarkon, 3566. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 25535. Hatikva, Hatikva Qr., 67404. JAFFA: Al Kamal, 6 Rehov 4. RAMAT GAN: Mazor, 50 Bialik. Israel, Herut Qr.
HAIFA: Rapoport, 29 Herzl, 3596. Anglo-American, 29 Atzmaut, 2505.
KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230.

Tomorrow

JERUSALEM: Alba, near Zion cinema, 3780.
TEL AVIV — Jaffa (8 a.m. — 7 p.m.): Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3526. Devora, 26 Ahad Ha'am, 4126. Yaffe, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Frankel, 28 King George, 3721. Bilski, Dizengoff Sq., 62661. Hadassah, Hatikva Qr., 67134. Galnika, 19 Rehov 4. JAFFA, 80429. (7-12 p.m.): Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3366. Nordau, 153 Ben Yehuda, 23573. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi 5159. Pileradorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4088. Hadassah, Hatikva Qr. 67684. Briti, 6 Rehov 3, Jaffa 81233. RAMAT GAN: Lifshits, 19 Herzl. Nahlat Itzhak: Fisherman, opp. Bedolah factory.
HAIFA: Nordau, 13 Nordau, 4039. Wadi Nisnas, 28 Khuri, 4197. Mt. CARMEL: Moriah, 45 Moriah, 2809. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 36383. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 68.

Review of Yesterday's Press:

Ben Gurion's Plans Provide Source of Varied Speculation

Mr. Ben Gurion's plans prove an apparently inexhaustible source of frequently conflicting news and editorial comments, not only in the afternoon press, but since the middle of the week in most morning papers as well.

"*Quo Vadis* Ben Gurion?" asks "Al Hamishmar"; "What are the Prime Minister's intentions?" queries "Ha'aretz." "Zmanim" "The Prime Minister's Leave."

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that there is nothing more dangerous than *interregnum* and that every Minister and the Government as a whole must clearly outline the position. The paper believes that the first years of statehood were comparatively easy and successful while many difficulties now loom large. This raises the question of what has caused Mr. Ben Gurion to leave the political scene just at this time. The paper thinks that reform of the present "reformist-bourgeois" coalition would be useless; an entirely different policy based on the hegemony of the pioneering working class movement is required to deal with our difficulties.

Differences Within Mapai

"Haboker" (General Zionist) says in its news columns that Mr. Ben Gurion's "leave" is the result of differences of opinion between him and the Mapai leadership. The paper notes that Mr. Ben Gurion's leave does not really provide relaxation, but allows him to visit army camps and fulfil his obligations as Minister of Defence. As for the internal Mapai disputes, "Haboker" attributes their origin to the flag dispute, to Mr. Ben Gurion's "wider" concept of national policy and his disagreement with Mr. Sharett on foreign policy.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that "Davar's" demand of the previous day to avoid harmful and superfluous comment about Mr. Ben Gurion's intentions is illogical and unwarranted: Mr. Ben Gurion is not only the leader of Mapai but also the first Prime Minister of the State of Israel. The paper says that his decision may have been made out of personal motives, viz. the desire to relax. But there are also political motives and one cannot and should not try to silence the ensuing debate. But the Prime Minister's intentions, who is to replace him, and how his prolonged leave is to affect the future of the Coalition must be made public.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) believes that it may be taken for granted that most of the rumours published in recent days are far removed from reality. But denials have been so half-hearted and accompanied by so many reservations (vide "Da'ar's" editorial of the previous day) that the atmosphere of mystery is increased. The request that the public should wait until a decision is taken is undemocratic: the Prime Minister is a public figure and as such he cannot enjoy anonymity. The paper believes that the secrecy surrounding the whole affair is detrimental to all concerned and a clear, official statement should be issued as soon as possible.

Other topics dealt with in Thursday's editorial columns are the recent agreement between Hapoel Hamizrahi and the Agricultural Centre of the Histadrut ("Davar"), the cuts in the educational services ("Zmanim" and "Hatzofe") and an appraisal of the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition ("Hamodia.")

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Where to go

TODAY

★ **Libraries:** —
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-1, 6-8.

★ **Archaeology:** —
Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Oil paintings by Harry Phillips; Sculpture exhibition, works of the late Ze'ev Ben-Zvi; Exhibit of the month: "Ideal Roman Landscape" by Gaspard Dughet; Bezalel Museum: 9-1, (Tomorrow: 10-1).
Autumn Exhibition of Jerusalem artists and a one-man show by Joseph Stern, Artists House: 10-1; Also tomorrow.

★ **Tour:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ **Film Shows:** —
Ke-en Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.

★ **Recorded music:** —
"Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Beethoven: "Egmont" Overture, Op. 84, with Serge Koussevitsky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** —
"Fifty Years of Modern French Painting", Tel Aviv Museum; Daily, 10-1 (also tomorrow)

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Jewish Antiquities, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic Art, Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1 (also tomorrow).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Recorded music:** —
Recorded Music Hour: Delibes: "Coppelia" Ballet Suite, with Fabien Sevitzky and the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** —
"The World Invests in Israel" Exhibition, Z.O.A. House, 1 Rehov Frisch, 7-10 p.m.

★ **Theatre:** —
"My Sister Eileen" Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

★ **Concert:** —
French Music (Couperin, Barraud, Milhaud, Ravel), Museum, 8.30 p.m.

★ **Lecture:** —
"American Jewry," Prof. P. Shneerson: Beit Ha'am: 11 a.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Haifa Artists' Exhibition has moved to the Exhibition Pavilion, 32 UNO Ave. 10-1, 4-8 p.m.

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1950/75 (IL.10)	95	—
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B. Leumi Ord. sh.	300	+10
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4½% Pref. sh.	104	+½
Ord. sh. "B"	117	—
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4% Deb 48/52	79	—
6% Pref. sh.	77½	+½
Bisur		
6% Debs 46/58	93½	—
4½% 52/68 rea.	79½	—
Nir Ltd.		
4% Debs 39/59	95	—
5% Pref. sh.	78½	—a)
Paas Debs.		
4% 42/62	79½	—
P.L.D.C.		
Ord. sh.	175	+1
5% Debs.	93½	+½
Afr. Pal Inv. Ord. sh.	130½	—
Hassco		
5% Debs 56/63	68½	—
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	95½	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	215	—12
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Mekoroth Pref. sh.	71½	—4
Ata 4% "C" Pref. sh.	110	—a
Ord. "B" sh.	177	+3
6-8% Con. Debs.	117	+3
"Kurdani" Ord. "B" sh	195½	+2½
Assis-Rej. "B" sh	177½	—
"Teva" Ord. sh	112½	—1
Nesher 6% Debs Ser. A	141	+1
Pal. Cold St. 7% deb.	79	—
Lodzia 4½% Pref. sh.	88	—
S.A. Binyan Ord. sh.	95½	—½
Pal. Centr. Tr. sh.		
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	71½	—
Ser. 2	70½	+1
Ser. 3	72½	+1

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For overhead expenses, e.g. maintenance, fuel, etc., the supplier will be responsible. Additional explanations are obtainable at the Office of the Administrative Manager's Dept., The Postal Service Abu-Kabir, Tel Aviv, (near the new Telephone Exchange) daily, from 9.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m.

Offers can be submitted also for a specific area, as well as for the whole country.

Offers should be submitted in a double sealed envelope, and sent to: The Director General, Ministry of Posts, Jerusalem, not later than 15 days after publication of this notice, together with bank guarantee for at least 10% of the sum involved in the proposed contract.

The inner envelope should be addressed: "Confidential — Offer for the hiring of lorries." Offers which are not submitted in the above manner, will not be considered.

The Director General is not obliged to accept the lowest offer, or any offer whatsoever, or to contract with one proposer alone, for all the number of vehicles, that he may offer.

Telegraphed offers will not be accepted.

MINISTRY OF POSTS

To Students Desirous of Completing Their Studies Abroad

The Students' Bureau in the Ministry of Education and Culture, Jerusalem, wishes to announce to those interested in completing their studies abroad that the month of November has been decided upon as the period for the submission of new applications for the completion of studies abroad, during the Spring Term, 1954. Applicants should complete the Students Questionnaire, which is obtainable at the Bureau, and attach: photostatic copy of Matriculation Certificate; documents establishing acceptance by the University abroad, and to signify the subject to be studied; the date of commencement, and possible concluding date of Term of Studies; documents, proving sufficient knowledge of language in which studies will be held, release or exemption from military service; certificate from the Hebrew University, or from the Hebrew Technion, Haifa, proving the impossibility of studying the subject involved in this country. If the applicant does not wish to apply for an allotment of foreign currency, the applicant must obtain from the local Israel Consulate proof as to the source of livelihood during the period of studies involved.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	48	13	24	21
Tiberias	38	21	30	30
Haifa Port	33	22	26	26
Natanya	51	20	28	28
Tel Aviv Port	64	20	26	26
Lydda Airport	50	16	28	28
Jerusalem	49	15	22	22
Beersheba	51	19	25	25
Eilat	37	22	31	31

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

SCHOOLS for working youth will open on Sunday.

* * *

SIXTY members of Habonim in the U.S. and Canada, arrived in Israel on Sunday for a year's training at Kfar Blum and Kibbutz Geva.

* * *

"ARABESQUE," a bronze statue of a dancer by the French painter, Edgar Degas, has been acquired by the Bezalel Museum.

* * *

A SENTENCE of one year in prison was yesterday imposed by a Jerusalem Magistrate on Edmond Gozlan, 17, for having stolen a Parker [illegible] from a man in a Jerusalem cafe.

A FINE of IL.200 was yesterday imposed by a Jerusalem Magistrate on Youssef Abdullah, a Nazareth photographer, for attempting to take IL.10 into Jordan without reporting them to the customs official at Mandelbaum Gate.

P.E.C. Shares Drop 33 Points

Palestine Electric Corporation shares dropped 33 points yesterday on the London and Israel registers. The drop began two days ago when the committee headed by Viscount Samuel left Israel without signing a contract.

Palestine Potash shares dropped 12 points after a considerable rise in the past few weeks. No special reason for the drop was given by financial observers in Jerusalem.

Shares of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation, which is being taken over by the Palestine Electric Corporation, dropped 38 points.

MAHLER'S 10TH GETTING ISRAEL PREMIERE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Leonard Bernstein will conduct and be the soloist at two special concerts being given by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in Tel Aviv in memory of the late Dr. Serge Koussevitzky on October 31 and November 1. The programme of both concerts is the same and consists of the first performance here of Mahler's 10th symphony, as well as Beethoven's Eroica and the Ravel Piano Concerto. All tickets will be available at the box office. These are the only non-subscription concerts to be conducted by Mr. Bernstein in Tel Aviv.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Eggs: 4. Bet 15, temp. 5, for vegetarians: 8. Bet 19 temp. 27.

TEL AVIV: Frozen meat for invalids: 500 gr., Het Bet 2, Het Gimel 14 cards.

NORTHERN DISTRICT: Eggs: 4. Bet 15, temp. 5; for expectant mothers: 8. Heh 20; for invalids: 4 on Het Aleph 3 cards, 3 on Het Bet 3, 8 on Het Gimel 15. Poultry: 250 gr., Bet 26, temp. 44; for elderly persons: 500 gr., Mem Heh 11, 12; for invalids: 500 gr., Het Aleph 3, Het Bet 3; for expectant mothers: 750 gr., Heh 8. Carp: 150 gr., Bet 11, temp. 42. Butter: 100 gr. on Aleph, Bet cards, Mem Aleph 11, Mem Bet 11, temp. 29; for invalids: 100 gr., Het Aleph 3, Het Bet 3, Het Gimel

Hadera Mayor Tried for Embezzlement

HAIFA, Thursday. — The hearing of 30 charges against David Berman, former mayor of Hadera, began in the District Court here today. Mr. Berman pleaded not guilty to 14 charges of forging documents, eight of embezzling Council funds and eight of false claims by an official. These acts were allegedly committed between May 1950 and April 1952, and involved IL.855.

The principal witness today was the City Engineer, who testified that in 1951 he saw a receipted cheque for IL.322 made out to "Architect Aronowitz," for "plans" he had allegedly made. The witness had never heard of the architect nor knew of any such man.

A few months later the accused and the Council's Treasurer had asked the City Engineer to sign a receipt for IL.380, allegedly paid for "work done," but he refused. The Engineer's assistant was then asked to sign the receipt, and he also declined.

The next day Berman complained that he was in a desperate situation and none of his old friends stood by him any more. Berman appealed to the witness to sign the IL.380 receipt "for the sake of our friendship," and he finally agreed.

In December 1952, he said, Berman again asked him to make out an order for IL.25 for "engineers who drew up plans for a garden," but the witness refused. He also refused an appeal to help Berman by himself drawing plans for the garden.

The trial will continue tomorrow.

Police May Enter Consulate for Arrest

"It is the duty of the police to execute the warrant of arrest issued against the Belgian Consulate driver, if necessary within the precincts of the Consulate building and if necessary against opposition," Dr. A. Witkon, Chairman of the Execution Office of the Jerusalem District Court, ruled yesterday.

The ruling was rendered in the case of Roger Heylen, who, while driving a Consular car in Jerusalem in June 1952, ran over and fatally injured Moshe Shabado.

Heylen has sought himself in the Consulate to avoid paying the IL.30,000 damages awarded to Shabado's heirs; and the police have not been permitted to enter the building to effect the driver's arrest.

Dr. Witkon held that the Consul's refusal to allow the police to enter the Consulate had no basis in international law. Even diplomatic representatives do not have the right to prevent entry to effect a lawful arrest; consular representatives certainly do not, Dr. Witkon maintained. The Consul's action in this case, he said, constitutes a serious infringement of the State's sovereignty. *(Itim)*

PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS

The President of Israel and Mrs. Ben-Zvi entertained to dinner Dr. H. Sonnabend, Chairman of the Migdal Ascalon Municipal Authority and Mr. E. Milrod, Mayor of Migdal Ascalon, on October 13.

T.A. Budget Attacked As Debate is Resumed

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Municipal Council tonight resumed the debate on the city's budget after six weeks with a scathing attack by Mrs. O. Kuznachei (Mapai). She held that the neglect of the outlying quarters of the city by the executive was criminal. The help the Municipal Welfare Department was giving was wholly inadequate, she said.

Mr. H. Danieli (G. Z.) replied that it was not the Municipality's duty to help the poor and that the Mayor was doing all he could to help, within his means.

Mr. Sam Levi (Mapam), who made his maiden speech tonight, claimed that the IL.20m. budget catered to the well-to-do classes at the expense of the working population.

CITRUS DELEGATION FOR MOSCOW

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Citrus Marketing Board today decided to send a delegation to Moscow to negotiate the shipment of citrus fruit in the coming season.

The Soviet Ministry for Foreign Trade has already agreed to negotiate, indicating that it wants a barter agreement; unlike last year when a citrus shipment was paid for in sterling.

ROYALTY. — Sgt. Peter de Stefano of Winthrop, Massachusetts, son of a barber, is to marry Princess Michico, niece of Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

RECORD TIRE EXPORT

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — The largest consignment of Israel-made tires and tubes yet to be exported, was loaded on the s.s. Nahshon here today by the Alliance Tire and Rubber Company Limited, of Hadera.

The shipment, consisting of about 1,000 tires and 1,500 tubes, is reported worth approximately $75,000 and is destined for Turkey. This is the fourth repeat order received from that country since last June, when the factory sent its first shipment abroad after nine months of production.

The plant already has exported about $250,000 worth of goods, including $200,000 to Turkey, and its exports are expected to reach $500,000 by the end of the year. Mr. J. Teicher, general manager, estimated that next year's exports will exceed $1 m.

BANK GUARANTEE GOOD FOR POWER DEPOSIT

Customers of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation are entitled to pay a deposit either in cash or through a bank guarantee, the Jerusalem District Court ruled yesterday. It ordered the Corporation to restore electric current to Mr. Ezra Atmon, a local consumer, whose electricity had been cut off because he had offered a bank guarantee instead of a cash deposit. *(Itim)*

NEGBA MEMORIAL

NEGBA, Thursday. — With the help of a special truck and two cranes lent by the Army, Negba's war memorial was lowered into place here today. The bronze plinth weighs five tons and stands four and a half metres high. Natan Rappaport, the artist, cast it in Paris. It was then brought to Haifa by sea and finally down here with the aid of the Army.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Henry Bernstein, Executive Vice-President of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, left by the liner Queen Elizabeth yesterday to attend the economic conference in Jerusalem opening on October 25.

The Mayors of Boston, Mr. J. Hines, and Fred Monosson, the Zionist leader, left for Israel by air this morning.

Three Way Fight for Kuweit

The unrest in Kuweit is not due to the rivalry between the 13 brothers of Emir Abdullah Sabah but is a minor international struggle between Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Britain, the Baghdad daily "El Jaridah" reports.

Ever since oil began to flow into British coffers from Kuweit, the paper continues, the tiny Protectorate's neighbours have been enviously watching. Its northern neighbour, Iraq, has made several attempts at annexation but has been foiled by counter-threats from Saudi Arabia on the Southeast border.

Britain has its own plan. It wants to form a federation of the Persian Gulf Emirates composed of Kuweit, Bahrein, Qatar and Hadramaut and other, smaller, Protectorates. The plan calls for the establishment of a Supreme Advisory Council of the States to be joined to Britain by a friendship treaty.

Sheikh Abdullah has on more than one occasion openly opposed this project, "El Jaridah" concludes.

Bennike Meets Sharett....

(Continued from Page 1)

from or deposited on Arab owned land, all were replaced or removed, the spokesman said.

Regarding water rights, it is pointed out that so far no water had been touched at all as the work at present was limited to digging a dry ditch. It would probably be some time before part of the waters would be diverted from the old bed of the Jordan into the new canal. In the meanwhile, there is ample time to check the Syrian allegation as to possible future infringement and to devise guarantees against it, while allowing the "dry" work to continue.

Israel, moreover, is prepared to give written guarantees that existing water rights will not be adversely affected by the canal project, the General has been informed. He agreed that Israel had not yet altered the course of the River, but suggested that the guarantees must satisfy Syria.

The Foreign Minister is understood to have repeated to General Bennike that Israel was ready to meet and discuss with Syrian representatives all points outstanding between the two countries, including water rights. In this offer, the General appears to have evinced but the scantest interest.

The Ministry spokesman further pointed out that Syria had consistently refused direct talks. In the absence of a new agreement between the two countries, it is the Armistice Agreement which prevails, and this gives Syria no leg to stand on with regard to water rights in the Demilitarized Zone. In any case, the guarantee which Israel under present conditions was ready to offer would be made to the U.N. and not to Syria.

"Military Advantage"

On the question of military advantages in the Demilitarized Zone, the spokesman explained that the Armistice Agreement merely defines the Zone as one designed to keep apart the armed forces of the two countries. A new canal parallel to the Jordan would be of help in this direction, for the canal would be wider and deeper than the Jordan at this point. The only restriction placed on the Demilitarized Zone is that the armed forces of neither side shall enter the area and that there should be no military activity in the region.

There are no restrictions on physical changes, the spokesman pointed out, underlining that civilian life, the return to which is distinctly fostered in the agreement, must mean change, as life is continuous change.

If Syria were to be backed on the grounds of supposed strategic advantage, a point not covered by the Armistice Agreement which the T.S.O. is here to uphold, it would be tantamount to abetting the Arab League in its efforts to sabotage all development work in Israel; and this, the spokesman suggested, was a matter of principle, which may have to be decided by the Security Council.

Precedent Clear

Referring to press reports of statements by U.N. officials in Jerusalem that work on the Huleh was no precedent for the Jordan project, since in the Huleh "there was no question as to whether the work was exclusively within the Israel zone," the spokesman stressed that in the Huleh Demilitarized Zone work began by the deepening and straightening of the river bed. The precedent therefore was clear. The Security Council had ruled that the work was proper, subject only to non-infringement of private rights. Other development of construction work in the Demilitarized Zone, notably at the B'not Ya'acov Bridge itself, had been carried out without rousing any objections.

The following joint communique was issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization:

"As arranged, a further meeting between the Israel Minister for Foreign Affairs and General Bennike was held today, 13th October. An additional exchange of views took place with regard to the situation in connection with the Bnot Ya'acov Canal Project. It was agreed that, after General Bennike had submitted his report, the matter might be pursued in the Security Council which, in accordance with established procedure, can be convened at the request of any Member State."

TSUR IN FRANCE

PARIS, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Jacob Tsur arrived by plane this evening to take up his duties as Israel Ambassador.

Cairo Asks Cyprus To Ban Re-Exports

By SHABE GUEBENLIAN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. — The Egyptian Government today approached the Cyprus Colonial Secretary with a request that the Cyprus authorities issue special certificates covering every consignment of Egyptian goods imported into the Colony, guaranteeing that the goods are for local consumption only and that on no account will they be permitted to be reexported anywhere.

It is understood that the move is backed by Egyptian fears that certain Egyptian goods are being diverted to Israel after reaching here.

210 Hungarian Jews To Leave Soon for Israel

Two hundred and ten Hungarian Jews — part of the 3,000 permitted by the authorities to leave for Israel — will soon depart for Italy on the first leg of their journey, the Jewish Agency disclosed yesterday.

On October 24, a plane chartered by the Agency's Immigration Department is scheduled to leave India for Israel with 70 persons. A group of about 300 Jews from Morocco recently left for Marseilles, whence they will board a ship for Israel on Tuesday.

167 Turks Face Trial As Communist Suspects

ISTANBUL, Thursday (UP). — A group of 167 Turks suspected of being members of the illegal Communist Party went on trial before a military court today in the maximum to 18 months of cloak and dagger hunting through the bazaars of Istanbul.

Only 162 of the defendants were present, five being ill. Twelve of the accused share six lawyers and the others have stated their intention of defending themselves.

NEW YORK HONOURS H.U.

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — The New York City Council has unanimously approved a motion asking Mayor Impellitteri to proclaim November as Hebrew University Month.

Cables in Brief

NEW ZEALAND.—Seven members of the Royal New Zealand Air Force were killed yesterday when two Devon planes collided and crashed near Wigram Air Force station.

TOUR. — Eleven American musicians, a journalist and a clergyman are due to leave New York by plane on Sunday for a two-week tour of the Near East. They will spend three days in Israel, three days in Jordan and a day in Lebanon and in Syria.

LOCUSTS. — Delegates from 24 countries will meet in Damascus on November 5 to coordinate measures to combat a threatened locust invasion.

CYPRUS.—The Istanbul candidate for the post of Mufti of Cyprus, Mahmut Kamil, has withdrawn in favour of the local candidate, Mehmed Dana.

PAKISTAN. — The Governor General of Pakistan, Sir Ghulam Mohammed, will on Monday begin a six-week informal tour of the Middle East, Western Europe and the U.S.

AUSTRIA. — A group of 634 Austrian prisoners of war arrived at Wiener Neustadt on Wednesday evening on their release from the Soviet Union.

KERETH

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TIVON, 6 HASHIKMIM ST. TEL. BINIAT AMAL 179

Ordinary Budget Balances at IL.86m.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Ordinary Budget revenue and expenditure balance at about IL.86m. for the five-month period April-August, while the IL.45.5m. Development Budget figures show that more than IL.5m. was spent than was received, according to a report just issued by the Accountant General of the Finance Ministry.

Both revenue and expenditure of the Ordinary Budget were approximately IL.4m. less than estimated. The difference between estimated and actual revenue was greatest (IL.2m.) in the "special income" section of the report, which deals with collections and income from interest. The bulk of the IL.86m. revenue came from direct taxation — income tax (IL.28.7m.), customs and excise, luxury tax and licence fees.

Ministry of Communications enterprises (railways, posts, etc.) had an income of about IL.8.8m., which was over IL.2m. less than estimated.

The IL.86m. paid out by the Government for these five months was, for the most part, for the routine functioning of Ministries. The food subsidy budget shows a technical favourable balance of IL.55,000: The Government spent IL.1.2m. during this period for subsidizing milk. Jerusalem received more than IL.85,000 for electric power subsidies.

Income for the Development Budget was considerably lower than estimated, the difference being near the IL.27m. mark. However, since the greatest part of the Budget is to come from reparations and grant-in-aid counterpart funds, it would seem that the comparison between the estimate and the real figure is misleading. The bulk of the reparations orders have just been placed, and consequently not included in the budget, while grant-in-aid funds have not yet begun to flow in full measure.

This budget has inherited a deficit of IL.4.6m. from last year. In addition, for the first five months of this fiscal year, IL.703,859 more than scheduled was spent.

PB

About one third of development funds were spent on agriculture — IL.15.8m. Housing was the next largest item, IL.6.25m., and industry third with IL.4.6m. Public works and communications account for IL.3m. each.

Regarding agriculture (IL.15.8m.), almost half (IL.6.8m.) was spent on irrigation through a loan to the Mekorot company, and more than IL.1m. for other irrigation enterprises.

Loans to industry (including loans in connection with the 80% bonus on exchange rates) make up the IL.4.6m. figure. The Palestine Electric Corporation received a loan of IL.2.2m.

Communications expenditure was spent as follows: ports, IL.1.3m.; Kishon, IL.500,000; railways, IL.700,000; ships and aviation, IL.80,000 and the Aeronautical Maintenance Institute, IL.400,000.

Quarries and mines received IL.2.2m., and loans to Local Authorities and public companies reached almost IL.3m. For building medical, educational and governmental institutions as loans or investment, IL.1.6m. was allocated.

The public works figure was entirely for road building, on which IL.3.09m. was laid out. Projects providing work received IL.1.66m., almost half for the Lowdermilk land conservation plan.

Confirmation of payments on the Development Budget account involved over IL.30m., of which $2.2m. was in American currency and reckoned at the $1—IL.1 rate.

Dolphin Diary

Oct. 16, 1953

...it's been a sunny fortnight at THE DOLPHIN with the magnificent fresh-water swimming pool in full action... lovely autumn days age still ahead. In any event, all is set for the five-month winter season which commences Sunday, November 1.

A full programme of the best entertainment in the country has been arranged in the COCKTAIL ROOM and the WINTER GARDEN. Johanan Rosen will be at the piano and special guest artists will be a regular weekend feature . . . a week-end at the DOLPHIN is a *must* for everybody.

Applications are coming in for the COUNTRY CLUB sponsored by the DOLPHIN. The annual membership fee is IL.60 per couple. In addition to existing facilities, tennis and riding are planned for the future.

For full information regarding the DOLPHIN HOUSE and COUNTRY CLUB, and particularly the reduced winter rates, phone Nahariya 100 or write direct to Shavei Zion. *(Adv.)*

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From tomorrow Sat., Oct. 17 at 8.30 & 8.30 Weekdays at 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM
Michele Morgan ★ Jean Marais
in a gripping dramatic story
AUX YEUX DU SOUVENIR
French talking — English subtitles
A film which holds all that the title implies...

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CROATIAN BALLET
Last Performances at Moderate Prices.
OCT. 16: HADERA; OCT. 17: TEL AVIV; OCT. 19: KIRYAT HAIM; OCT. 20: JERUSALEM; OCT. 21: HERZLIA; OCT. 22 HAIFA; OCT. 26: RAMAT GAN.
For particulars see posters.

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Personal Notices

The Marriage will take place of
Daphna Ashbel & Aharon Eviatar
both of Israel Defence Forces
On Sunday, October 18, 1953, at 5.30 p.m., at the Salvia Hotel, Talbieh, Jerusalem.
Cables: Ashbel, 7 Rehov Alfasi, Rehavia, Jerusalem.

Kaethe Kirschen *Joseph Arnon*
MARRIED
Tel Aviv, October 14, 1953.

With deepest sorrow
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הנהלת לשכון אנשי צבא
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Sat.: 7.15, & 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

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Michael Rennie — Debra Paget
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with Jennifer Jones — Claudette Colbert — Joseph Cotten — Monty Wooley — Shirley Temple — Lionel Barrymore.
Hebrew and French Subtitles
Sat. at 7 & 9.15 p.m.
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EDEN
Hugo del Carlo, singer,
POBRE MI MADRE QUERIDA
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Madeleine Robinson — Michel Beck
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Le Garcon Sauvage

OPHIR 3rd week
Rafael Sabatini's
SCARAMOUCHE
M.G.M. Picture
Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.

ORION 2nd week
Doris Day, Danny Thomas,
I'LL SEE YOU IN MY DREAM

MOGRABI
Barbara Whiting — Stephen McNally in
City Across The River

MIGDALOR
HUNTED
with Dirk Bogarde
Elisabeth Sellars, Jon Whitely

SHDEROTH
Jean Simmons, John Mills in Charles Dickens'
GREAT EXPECTATIONS

YARON Air Conditioned
2nd week — Israel Premiere
Kirk Douglas, Milly Vitale in a film based on the ingathering of Jews in Israel
THE JUGGLER
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Mats.: Sept. 16, 18, 19:
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2nd week
AGAINST ALL FLAGS
Errol Flynn—Maureen O'Hara

OHAH Air-conditioned Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
NIAGARA
Technicolor
Marilyn Monroe—Joseph Cotten

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4013
Israel Premiere
Irving Berlin's
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Friday, October 16, 1953
Heshvan 7, 5714 — Safar 7, 5713

FINE words butter no parsnips and foul words redress no wrongs. The resolution of the Mixed Armistice Commission describing the alleged crossing of the Israel-Jordan demarcation line by an Israel regular force to attack the Arab village of Kibya is accompanied by the usual paragraph of censure calling upon the Israel authorities to take immediately the most vigorous measures to prevent the recurrence of such aggression.

"REPRISAL"

But it would be no cynicism to say that if the facts were as stated by the Mixed Armistice Commission, then Israel has in fact already taken the vigorous measures required. There have been far too many killings of innocent Israeli citizens followed by an enquiry and sometimes by a censure, sometimes — as in the notorious case in the Negev—by the suggestion of a chairman of a Mixed Armistice Commission that the blood of the Israeli victims which the Commission saw may have been donkey's blood. But never was anything effective done to prevent the sorry tale of pillage and violent taking of Israel life. Now innocent Arab civilians have apparently had to die to prove the essential ineffectiveness of a peace-maintaining organization which has in fact never maintained peace. It is a great pity; but it is an unhappy fact that when there is no law in high places, rough justice may come into its own.

What caused the latest outbreak of Jordanian violence earlier this week which led, if the facts be correct, to the alleged retaliation? Must not some measure of blame be laid at the door of the grievously mistaken decision of General Bennike to order Israel to cease work on the B'not Ya'acov scheme in order to appease a Syria uttering threats of military action? Did this not encourage Egypt to begin an action against Israel's borders and then lead the temporarily quiescent Jordan to follow in the queue? If justice cannot be done, and that done manifestly, by the present machinery of the United Nations, designed to implement the Truce Agreements, then it is high time that more effective measures were taken to replace it. In this connection, it is only necessary to repeat briefly that Israel, despite anything that has happened recently, still holds to its view that the greatest service the United Nations can render, is to insist on Israel and its Arab neighbours meeting face to face to settle their differences by hard negotiation.

OPERA BOUFFE

NEWS that the Habimah has agreed to a settlement with the Hebrew National Opera Company does more credit to the heart of Israel's truly national theatre than to its head. For years now the work of this body, which for a third of a century has pioneered the institution of great theatre in Israel through all vicissitudes and at great self-denying and sacrifice, has been impeded by the intrusion once a week of a troupe which, claiming to bring opera to the people, cannot be said to have brought many people to the opera.

The facts are that the Opera, having once been admitted to the building, at best in the doubtful capacity of a subtenant, refused to vacate when the time came for them to go. Even when the mediation award of Mr. Pinhas Rosen, the Minister of Justice, clearly stated that there was no room for two bodies in the one building, and ordered the Opera to leave, they still refused to obey. Not only that but in recent days they asserted an equal claim to the building which they alleged belonged to the Tel Aviv Municipality rather than to Habimah. This contention of course needs no refutation, as the facts of Habimah's right to the building, the public drive made to erect the theatre for Habimah, and the grant of the land for that specific purpose by the Keren Kayemet are hard facts and not conjecture. Despite this the Opera on two occasions actually used force and violence to break into the building and has consistently refused to name a date for their vacating the premises.

The latest award now lays down that the Opera leave by October next year. It is to be hoped that, after having cast a gloom over the Habimah's 25th anniversary year, they will at long last depart to sing their merry roundelays in fresh woods and pastures new.

A TRIP to the 'CURTAIN'

Wire and Watch-Towers Divide Europe

By G.E.R. GEDYE

VIENNA. —

A NEWS-LEAK to the effect that after being barred for eight long years from all the lovely surroundings of Vienna, correspondents were about to get permanent passes to the Russian Zone set me off hot foot to the Burgenland this week. A carefully worded application to visit two towns, the route to which could take me along the frontier, was granted by the Russians under their more liberal permit policy. Now I could visit the authentic Iron Curtain before the rush.

The Burgenland, well-remembered but long-barred playground of my pre-war days, is quite foreign to the rest of Austria. It is a sunbathed extension of the Great Hungarian Plain; no alps, mountain torrents or lakes — save the one vast, but shallow lake of Neusiedl. The endless fields of maize and vines tied to shortish Weissstöcke, the colourfully dressed peasant-women, endless flocks of geese fattened on the maize, the straggling, untidy villages and unmetalled side roads are all un-Austrian, typically Hungarian.

Border Church

In one village, Schattendorf, the road petered out round a bend by the little white church on an eminence. "Yes", a peasant told me, "this was the main road from Vienna to Oedenburg (Sopron) in Hungary all right. For six years neither man nor beast has used it beyond this point." The Austrian customs personnel had gone home to lunch with a good conscience. They have only to watch out for possible smugglers; there would be no travellers to consider. I left the road, now nothing but a ditch-like depression filled with grass and weeds (it has been ploughed up on the Hungarian side), to seek the Curtain among the churchyard's tombstones.

In two minutes I was standing amid the graves, one foot on Hungarian soil, holding a strand of the Curtain. Here the wire was three metres deep. It was a grim thought that, save for gaps at two authorized crossings, it continued unbroken in both directions along the 250 miles of the Austro-Hungarian border and another 220 miles of the Austro-Czechoslovak frontier. In one form or another, it extends from the Baltic to the Aegean. Behind the wire stretches as long a belt of mine-fields. Quite invisible beneath the rank weeds lay serried rows of Teller mines which the grave-digger saw the Hungarians laying when they recently removed the trip wires and mines in the wire. These were often set off by hares, deer or cattle, blasting gaps in the wire, sometimes killing or wounding Hungarian guards or Austrian peasants. The Teller mines need a pressure of 60 lbs. to set them off. Behind and parallel with the mine-fields, I could see what looked like a broad, black road. It was the strip kept ploughed and raked over ("they ploughed it up again only yesterday" said a peasant), to betray any attempted crossing or reconnaissance. That also stretches unbroken for some 500 miles. The curtain of death has strangely enough become a bird sanctuary; wherever I approached it, clouds of sparrows, finches and other small birds rose twittering from their feast of weed seeds.

Further back I could see four of the ugly wooden watch-towers, built on 16 metre-high stilts; along 800 kilometres of Austrian frontier each is within signalling distance of two others.

Suspicious Guards

A group of men beneath the tower were apparently throwing dummy hand - grenades. Two suddenly detached themselves, evidently on orders of the N.C.O. in the look out. They advanced rapidly towards me, their automatic rifles at the ready. When I could distinguish their khaki green uniforms and flat, Russian-like epaulettes, I mingled quietly but expeditiously with the sea of tombstones. So did the grave-digger and the two peasants ..."

Below the church, I found an Austrian gendarme on his round, and returned with him to the church-yard. The two Communist guards still stood right up against the wire, one looking for me with field-glasses, the other examining the wire — to see, I suppose, whether I had cut a path through it in either direction! When they saw the familiar gendarmerie uniform, they ducked down but remained at the wire. "Now they'll burn up the wires to Budapest reporting an attempted entry by fascist agents" said the grave-digger. Tonight there'll be a stand-to, with a searchlight display."

Rusted Rails

The road towards the Czechoslovak curtain is so good that I had to brake suddenly on reaching the wire where it stretched right across the road and the parallel, now disused railway line, weed-hidden on the Austrian side, torn up on the Czech. Here the wire was much higher and deeper but, so far, no minefields. The Austrian customs house had long been abandoned, that of the Czech demolished to improve the field of fire. A deep ditch had been dug across the road and "knife-rests" sunk in it; behind them again it had been mined. Four grim watch-towers looked down on my car; whether human eyes did the same, I do not know; there was no sign of life during the 20 minutes I stayed looking into once familiar Bratislava, lying beneath its square, ruined castle on the hill. Before 1945, it was an hour's tram ride from the heart of Vienna; the tram lines are now broken and rusted.

I doubt whether, apart from the risks involved, the Curtain will ever become a goal for tourists. It presents too grim a picture of a Continent split apart yet locked in the cold war. I for one had looked my fill. I turned my back with relief on the long line of hatred, with terror beyond. Over tea in my Vienna flat 90 minutes later, it was hard to realize that I had come straight from the fringe of the great, un-free world of fear and slavery.

ALI WILL NOT SUCCEED AGA KHAN

PARIS (N.A.N.A.)—

The Aga Khan is planning a good-will tour of the Ismaili sect, of which he is spiritual head, early next year.

This tour is important for two reasons—first, because the Aga intends to make it the occasion for nominating his successor as head of the Ismaili, second, because he will preach a new policy to his people.

There has been much criticism among Ismailis of the Aga's playboy son, Aly. The Aga, who privately shares some of these views, will set misgivings at rest by making it plain that Aly will not be his successor. Instead, he will nominate his favourite grandson, Karim, son of Aly by his former marriage to British-born Mrs. Loel Guinness.

The Aga Khan himself is tremendously pro-British, and he values highly his grandson's close links with Britain. Part of the new policy which he will urge on his Ismaili adherents—especially those in East Africa—is the need for cooperation with Britain. It is largely because of his pro-British influence that the Ismaili sect in Kenya has been so loyal to the British Crown during the Mau Mau troubles.

Readers' Letters

EAST AND WEST

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—As an Iraqi who has had a glimpse of Western civilization, I agree fully with Mr. Haskel Nathaniel's view expressed in your issue of October 2, and I am glad that there are some among us who have a sense of justice and are capable of self-criticism. As a girl, I appreciate Israel the more, since it gives us equal opportunities with men!

I should like to add that I am grateful to be able to live here, not only for the freedom, which is in itself a great thing, but also for the sake of our children who will be able to attain a cultural level that we have longed to give them in the country of our exile. At the same time let us not lose sight of what Somerset Maugham said about it: The value of culture is its effect on character. It avails nothing unless it ennobles.'

While Mr. Loya's arguments, expressed also on October 2, are true on the whole, they are one-sided as far as they concern education, since he is speaking of the middle and upper classes only. The lower classes have never had these chances: they could hardly keep body and soul together. And it must not be forgotten that the majority of immigrants are of this class.

These people do well to pin their faith on Israel: recently, I was thrilled to meet a maid in Beersheba who was earning enough money to live decently, not, as she put it, 'as I was living before.' The people who suffered most by coming here were those of the middle classes and those too old to get used to a new and better way of life. These have my sympathy, but they should try to appreciate the situation and also have patience and an open mind.

Our only hope lies in a better understanding between East and West: it is the spirit of give and take which will help our future and the future of Israel.

Yours etc.,
ANONYMOUS
(name and address supplied)
Haifa, October 4.

EASTERN EDUCATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I wish to refer to Mr. Haskel Nathaniel's letter published in your issue of October 2, and would like to remind him of some of Iraq's great men who were educated in schools run by Baghdad's Jewish community, and did well without having to be westernized.

The late Sir Sassoon Heskel, who was Minister of Finance from the establishment of the Kingdom of Iraq, himself organized that Ministry, a feat for which he was awarded the title of Baronet by the British Government. He and Mr. Abraham Alkebir, Director General of the Finance Ministry, his assistant Mr. Kadur, who was in charge of the Budget Department, Mr. Joseph Alkebir, the well-known solicitor, Mr. Ezra Loya, the acting Controller and Auditor General for several years, were all Jews.

Mr. Nathaniel should also remember that the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, the Deputy Director of Iraqi State Railways, the Central Treasury Officer, in addition to many well-known doctors and lawyers were all educated by the Jewish community in Baghdad and did not need westernization.

Yours etc.,
ZADOK ZILKHA
Tel Aviv, October 3.

SOCIAL CONTACT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Mr. Nathaniel touched upon a very important and delicate problem when he wrote 'I want to be westernized so that I can marry for love as against our marriage broker tradition.' It seems to us that his wish is still far from being realized, and possibly that marriages will continue to end in tragedy as long as they are arranged through brokers and without mutual understanding and love.

What obstacle prevents a meeting between the two sexes? How is it that Iraqi men are discouraged from inviting girls to go out with them and what makes the girls hesitate to accept such invitations? In our opinion, it is largely the fault of the Iraqi community that tends to frown upon girls who go out with men whom they do not subsequently marry, (however innocent the relationship). This attitude was brought from Iraq, where free social exchange between the sexes is not the general rule.

We feel that the most effective way of ending such an unhappy situation is to start a nation-wide campaign to correct this mistaken attitude among Iraqi Jews. Such a campaign would have to be conducted by the educated class with the help of papers, magazines and pamphlets; by holding gatherings and lectures, and by forming active groups of volunteers. Friendships should be encouraged, which should not necessarily be expected to end in marriage. Funds and volunteers will doubtless be needed in order to conduct such a campaign, and those interested are asked to get in touch with us.

Yours etc.,
I. M. & S. K.
(Names and addresses supplied)
Tel Aviv, October 5.

UNESCO EXHIBIT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Criticism can do much good, but it should be based on facts. In his report on the exhibit of the U.N. Agencies at the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition your correspondent wonders "whether the United Nations have sent us the right one because it is all about what the U.N. is doing for the Arabs."

The UNESCO exhibit represents general problems of the struggle against the desert. Except for some information about the research currently being conducted by UNESCO in this field, nothing is said about U.N. assistance to anyone.

The exhibit of the Food and Agriculture Organization is mainly about methods of making barren land fertile. Most of the pictures are from Israel and there is nothing about U.N. assistance to the Arabs.

The World Health Organization shows what it is doing in the war against disease in many lands. Some of the pictures are from Arab countries—which obviously are among those most in need of help.

In the exhibit of the International Labour Organization there is nothing about Arabs or Arab countries.

All this does not, of course, detract from the importance of the assistance given by the various agencies to Arab countries.

Yours etc.,
G. YOGEV
Guide at the U.N. Exhibit
Jerusalem, October 9.

Critic's reply: I did not recognize a single Israel picture in the exhibit, but found Arabs in *keffiyes* prominently featured in the majority of these admittedly beautiful and instructive pictures.

T.A.F.M.

HELPING RESERVISTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — A daily notice keeps us aware of the importance of the Army Manoeuvres, drawing our attention to punctuality in particular.

Receiving an emergency call to duty from my unit, I started off at once. The bus took me to a crossroad from which there is no further regular transportation, only lifts from kind-hearted drivers. I signalled with my call-order to show the importance of getting to my destination, until my arm was stiff. But in vain: not a single driver stopped.

Why do not the military authorities issue orders to their drivers to pick up soldiers who are hard pressed to reach their destinations particularly at this time, rather than let them waste their time in the hot sun?

Yours etc.,
IRVIN B. STERN.
Haifa, October 8.

THOSE WHO KNOW
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formerly of 39-41 Halevim St., Warsaw, Poland
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P.O.B. 7003, Tel. 3133, Jerusalem.
They are sought after by their relations in Baltimore, U.S.A.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Haifa
Patronal Festival
St. Luke's Day.
Sunday, October 18, 1953.
7.30 a.m. Holy Communion.
10.00 a.m. Mattins.
6.30 p.m. Evensong.
The BISHOP (the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem) is coming for this occasion. He would very much like to meet personally all members of the congregation in the Chaplain's Flat after Matins, and after Evensong.
J. H. Ryecart, *Chaplain.*

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Theatre Notes

Big City Comedy

Chamber Theatre presents: "My Sister Eileen", by J. H. Fields & J. Chodorov; Directed by: Sh. Bounim; Setting by: Eva Hegedus; Hebrew: Ya'ir Bouzia.

SINCE the Chamber Theatre has evidently committed itself to a policy of presenting plays that have been screen and stage hits, it is good to see that they have decided on "My Sister Eileen." This has been a very hardy perennial indeed, starting life as a series of stories in the "New Yorker," worked into a play, made into a film and now breaking records as a musical by Leonard Bernstein called "Wonderful Town." Despite its local setting in Greenwich Village, New York, it transposes very well to Tel Aviv, Israel.

The Chamber Theatre evidently puts little faith in the opinion or the helpfulness of critics. Eileen had been running for some weeks, before the critics were invited to express an opinion. Probably they are right. One cannot say that the Israel critics have contributed a great deal to the development of the Hebrew stage. Since I am one, and have constantly carped about the selection of plays, I should like to come up with a few suggestions of plays which I think might be worthwhile producing, always remembering the reservation that the Hebrew stage must, in every way, encourage local playwrights.

Instead of such a puerile play as "Gaslight," or such an inappropriate one as "The Importance of Being Earnest," I should like to submit the following as good and appropriate and potentially popular successes: from the American scene some of Robert Sherwood's plays — possibly "The Road to Rome," some of Maxwell Anderson's, with "Elizabeth and Essex" at the top of the list. From England, or rather France, there is the delightful play from which Charlie Chaplin picked Claire Bloom, namely "Ring Around the Moon." It was written by Anouihl and adapted to the English stage by Christopher Fry. Also, there was that not very good play full of rambling nonsense which was extremely amusing, "The Love of Four Colonels," by Peter Ustinov. Since Shaw is having such a vogue, I think "Major Barbara" is one of his most playable comedies. From the classics I should choose that delightful modern adaptation of "Lysistrata."

Basement Revels

But to get back to the business in hand, this is the story of two sisters who go from Columbus, Ohio, to seek their fortunes in New York. Their adventures in the Big City are riotously funny. They start by renting a room, formerly inhabited by a lady of what is sometimes called "easy virtue," in a basement under which a subway is being blasted, and end by attracting the monolingual Brazilian Navy.

Sh. Bounim, a young man who was somewhat of a celebrity when he put on the fast moving revues of the Chisbatron during our War of Liberation, directed the play. Mr. Bounim has been abroad, has studied at the Old Vic and has produced plays abroad. We are grateful for his return, and his work in "My Sister Eileen" is good. He missed only a few opportunities for getting the most fun out of every situation.

Tailored Role

Hanna Meron and Orna Porat are very well cast as the sisters, Eileen and Ruth. Miss Meron slips into the role of Eileen as if it were tailored to her measure. Her wide-eyed innocence and sexy charms, fatal even to the sophisticated male of New York, are reminiscent of her very good performance in "Born Yesterday." Miss Porat, as the less spectacular and more serious Ruth, gets a great deal of wry humour into the character, and when she smiles her face lights up with a rare beauty which is a delight to see.

With two exceptions, the play is well cast. One expects Avraham Haifi to be funny and he is. It is a surprise to see him looking like a fairly young man in ordinary clothes after the variety of rags and exotic disguises which it has been his fate to wear at the Ohel. Ari Lavi, whom one still sees about the Chamber Theatre studio, gives a finished and professional performance as Chic Clark. Ora Ido as Violet was obviously miscast as a member of one of the world's oldest professions. Despite her gaudy make-up and hip-swaying walk, Miss Ido still seemed somewhat puritanical. Ze'ev Berlinsky was only mildly amusing as Mr. Appopopous, the landlord-cum-artist. The rest of the cast included Eitan Priver, Nissan Yatir, Mati Raz, Joseph Zur, Pesach Ben Tuvia, Aviva Gor, Ruth Geller, Reuven Adir, Avraham Ronai, Shimon Bar, Michael Messinger, Devorah Kedar and Haim Avron.

The setting by Eva Hegedus was sufficiently grimy and unappetizing to create the proper atmosphere for the play.

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Under the terms of the agreement between the Company and the A.P.B. Investment Company Ltd., preferential right will be given to existing shareholders of the Company resident in Israel and to holders of the 7% Convertible Debentures issued by the Company under the Prospectus of March 19 of this year to acquire debentures of this issue at a price of 105%. The rights of acquisition will be in the following proportions as nearly as the circumstances will permit:

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Any local shareholder and any debenture-holder can acquire the debentures to which he is entitled by giving a purchase order to any bank or broker dealing in securities. The order for the debentures together with the full consideration therefor and with the Notice of Acceptance (Form A on the back of the Letter of Rights) duly signed must be received by the Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. Tel Aviv not later than November 2, 1953.

A shareholder or debenture-holder may renounce his right, in whole or in part, to acquire the debentures in favour of another person by handing over the Letter of Rights with the Notice of Renunciation (Form B on its back) duly signed.

This notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to subscribe for the debentures.

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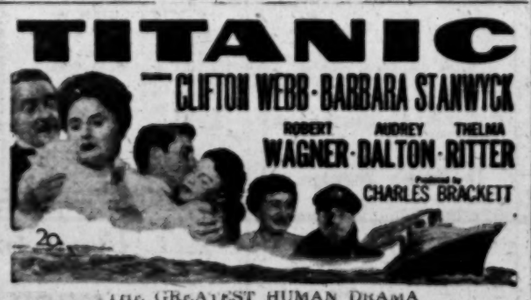

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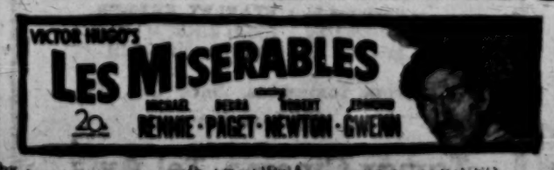

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THE THREAT OF THE ROCKET AGE

By CHESTER WILMOT

The first of three articles on the development of guided missiles and their impact on "traditional" air power. Chester Wilmot is the author of "The Struggle for Europe" and the Military Correspondent of "The Observer."

IN the event of a war between the Soviet Union and the West it would be easier — and initially more profitable — for the Russians to employ their atomic weapons against Britain rather than America. The British Isles lie within comfortable range of airfields and launching-sites already under Soviet control, and Britain's great concentrations of industry and population are the most vulnerable and the most profitable targets exposed to Russian bombardment. Moreover, the British Isles invite attack, since they are the most convenient base from which Anglo-American air power could launch a counter-offensive.

Distance still affords a considerable measure of protection to the United States, if only because it provides depth for aerial defence. If war should come, London could be attacked by rockets with no more than ten minutes' warning.

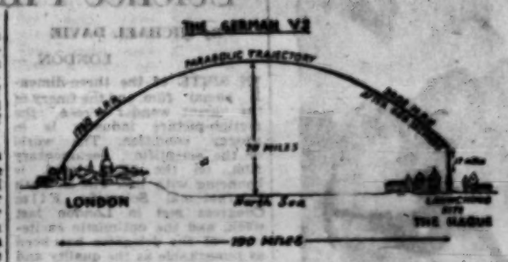
At the end of the war, when Germany's rocket secrets became known to the world, both the United States and the Soviet Union were able to proceed with their own researches from the stage that Germany had reached. Some of the German rocket scientists — including Dr. Wernher von Braun, the genius behind the V.2, the Technical Director at Peenemunde — went to the United States, but most of them, and the Peenemunde station itself, fell into Russian hands. Since many of these scientists are now working for the Soviet Union, at Peenemunde and in Russia, it must be presumed that the Russians have developed a long-range rocket more formidable than the V.2. The Americans appear to have done so, and we have learned from experience in atomic research that the power of Russian science and engineering should not be underestimated.

Range Problem

The problem the Germans left unsolved in 1945 was how to increase the range, accuracy and pay-load of the V.2 while keeping it relatively simple in construction and easy to transport and launch.

The A.4, as the V.2 was technically called in Germany, was 46 ft. long, nearly 5 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and weighed twelve tons fully laden. It required an elaborate base or launching platform, as did the V.1, but could be fired from any hard level surface, such as a concrete road, once it had been raised to a vertical position standing on its own four fins.

Propelled by a bi-fuel rocket motor, burning a mixture of liquid oxygen and alcohol, the A.4 rose slowly at first, but developed a velocity of 3,600 miles an hour within seventy seconds. By then its eight and a half tons of fuel were all consumed and the rocket continued in flight under its own impetus. Up to this time it had been rising vertically, but in order to gain range it was now automatically deflected to fly at an angle of 45 degrees and was steered on to its predestined course. Having reached a height of 60 to 70 miles, the rocket continued on a parabolic trajectory in its downward path, losing speed after reaching the denser air of the earth's atmosphere but still descending upon its target at more than twice the speed of sound. By this means, the Germans could deliver a ton of explosives at a range of 200 miles, and thus were able to bombard London from The Hague.



Because of the V.2's limited range, the bombardment of London ended when the Germans lost the use of their bases in Holland, but today it would be dangerous to assume that the Red Army would have to conquer Western Europe before England could be attacked with Russian rockets. During the war, the Germans were planning to double the range of the A.4 by giving it delta-wings and making it, in effect, a supersonic glider.

The prototype of that missile was successfully test-fired at Peenemunde in December 1944, and since this German research station came under Soviet control, there have been further experiments with winged V.2's. If the Russians have improved the performance of the German prototype by even 20%, London could be reached by rockets fired from east of the Elbe.

U.S. Experiments

This is not an unreasonable expectation in view of the progress made in the United States on the basis of German experience. At the White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico, during the last five years, the Americans have fired 68 V.2's salvaged from Germany. Some of these have reached altitudes greater than 100 miles, and a Viking rocket — a longer and thinner V.2 produced for the United States Navy — has been driven to a height of 135 miles, twice that of the wartime A.4.

By employing a two-stage rocket (i.e. using one rocket to boost the flight of another) the Germans planned to produce a super-V.2 capable of reaching America from Europe. This project, known as the A.9/A.10, had developed to the stage of detailed planning, but only the prototype of the A.9 had been built. This was the winged rocket already mentioned. The plan was that it should be launched by a massive boosting rocket, weighing 68 tons, which would propel the combination to 80,000 ft. before being jettisoned. The A.9 would continue climbing by the thrust of its own rocket until it attained a velocity of more than 6,000 m.p.h. at a height of 100 miles.

With that speed and that altitude, so the Germans calculated, the winged rocket would travel 3,000 miles. In the rarefied upper atmosphere, where its wings would have no aerodynamic application, the rocket would follow a ballistic trajectory and, in its diving descent, reach a speed of nearly 8,000 m.p.h. On returning to denser air it would go into a glide, skipping over the higher layers of atmosphere, as a ricocheting stone skips across water, but gradually losing height and speed until its trans-Atlantic course was run.

German Dream

This was the German dream, and Doctor von Braun, now working for the United States Government, has not forgotten it. Today, he considers it quite feasible to build a two-stage rocket with a range of 5,000 miles, and one of the guided missile projects on which he is working for the United States Air Force is a rocket of this order. American scientists do not expect this project to come to fruition for another seven to ten years, but the trend of development is already determined.

By comparison, the problem of devising a rocket which can be accurately directed against the British Isles from a distance of 500 or 600 miles is relatively simple, and such a rocket would be as difficult to combat as was the V.2. With good radar-tracking, the defences might have ten minutes' warning instead of five, but, until an anti-rocket rocket has been developed, they would be as powerless as they were in 1944-45.

Since it did not depend on direction by radio or radar, the V.2 could not be diverted or prematurely exploded by the electronic counter-measures which were tried in vain against it. The information governing the V.2's course was fed into the missile's instruments before launching, and in flight it was stabilized and kept on course by gyroscopes and accelerometers which operated its aerodynamic controls.

This system of guidance did not make the V.2 sufficiently accurate to hit particular targets, but its margin of error — about five miles — would not be serious in a rocket armed with an atomic warhead and employed as a weapon of area destruction against cities like London, Birmingham or Glasgow.

Atomic Warhead

There is no technical reason why such attacks should not be made, presuming, as we must, that the Russians are able to keep pace with the West in scientific development. The United States has already produced an atomic warhead small enough to be mounted in an 11-inch shell and weighing considerably less than a quarter of a ton. This may not have the power of the "nominal bomb" which crushed Hiroshima, but the Americans have so reduced the size of that bomb that it can now be carried by the fastest jet-fighter.

The probability that the long-range rockets of the future will carry atomic charges, makes the problem of finding an effective defence more urgent and more difficult. It may yet be possible to devise the guided missile that can seek out a hostile rocket and destroy it, but the falling atomic warhead could still cause great havoc.

Bombardment by missiles of the V.2 type is only one of the dangers that arise from the development of rocket and jet propulsion. In another world war Britain would have to be prepared to face a wide variety of attacks from the air — by flying-bombs and guided missiles launched from parent aircraft as well as by jet-bombers and jet-fighters carrying atom bombs.

The Americans at any rate do not consider the flying-bomb an obsolete weapon. The United States Navy has in production a greatly improved V.1, known by the code name *Regulus*, intended for long-range bombardment from the sea, and two of its cruisers, the Boston and Canberra, as well as several submarines, are being converted into guided-missile ships. The United States Air Force has formed two pilotless bomb squadrons, which will use the *Matador*, a guided, jet-propelled bomb with a range of several hundred miles and a speed close to the speed of sound. The United States Air Force is also developing a supersonic pilotless bomber, named after Lewis Carroll's imaginary animal, the *Snark*.

Guided Missiles

Experiments are being conducted in the United States, in Britain, and presumably in the Soviet Union, too, with short-range guided bombs to be launched and controlled in flight by parent aircraft. During the war, the Germans produced several missiles of this kind — air-launched, rocket-propelled and radio-controlled — and with one of these they sank the Italian battleship, Roma, after its surrender to the Allies in 1943.

The German guided bomb had to be launched within six miles of its target, but the United States Air Force has devised a missile, known as *Rascal*, capable of travelling much further and of carrying an atomic warhead. The military advantage of weapons of this kind is that they allow the bomber to make its attack without having to come within reach of the ground defences. By using guided rocket-bombs, hostile aircraft could strike at London while standing well out to sea.

The alliance between rocket propulsion and atomic explosives has gravely accentuated the problem of defending Britain. To some extent the threat implicit in this alliance may be offset by the development of rocket weapons for defence, but the margin of advantage may prove already to have turned too far in favour of attack to be met by counter-measures that are purely defensive.

Next Week: "The Defensive Counter."

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THE BAKER'S DAUGHTER

By Mosho Smilansky

The author, father of "Personalities of the Soil" who died last week, was a prolific writer and thinker. Below is one of his short stories, picked at random, from "Mishpahot Ha'adama."

SHE was 12 years old when her parents brought her from Safad to live in one of the farmer's cellars at Zichron Ya'acov. Here her father, a baker, plied his trade while the young daughter went to school to study. She had brought with her from the hills of Safad her raven-black curls, her burning black eyes and the tinge of red in her sun-burnt face, showing that mountain blood flowed in her veins, blood that was bursting to break through; she was spright of movement and alert and her laughter rang out clear and alive, rolling down the plains, up the hills and echoing back in silvery, lively resonance.

When she completed her studies and knew how to read, write and speak French, she began to stay at home, helping her mother with the dough, her father with weighing the loaves and Muhammad who drove the mulecart with distributing the bread among the colony's houses.

Two years after she had entered her father's business, the Haderans began to come to Zichron to buy bread. Meanwhile, the baker's daughter was growing up, her dresses were growing longer and she was becoming a young woman in her own right. And in the evenings she liked to go strolling in the colony's public garden, taking pleasure in the warm glances of the young fellows, especially the young officials, directed at her from far and near. For she knew how to wear the simplest and cheapest dresses with grace and charm, she danced very well and the young fellows invited her to dance at weddings or parties without letting her rest. And the mountain blood beating in her veins now beat more strongly than before, and did its best to break through.

HER silvery laughter grew more resonant, more carefree and the young men dogged her footsteps, crowding in front of the cellar door to invite her to go for a stroll in the garden. And in the course of the evening they would dare to hold her arm a little more firmly than necessary and even bestow a sudden kiss upon her sunburnt cheek, but she never became angry or scoided them... She merely laughed the more and gained the reputation of being a light-hearted and light-headed girl...

BUT ever since the Haderans came to her father's shop to buy their bread, a sudden change had come over the daughter. At first she looked mockingly upon these "strange" men who were dressed in work clothes even when they came to visit the neighbouring colony; not one of them could speak a single word of French. She noticed that they all had horny hands; all of them were sunburnt as if they were "labourers." But where were the "farmers" and the "officials" among them? Sometimes one of them would stand there and break bread and eat it on the spot. It was difficult for her not to burst out laughing in their faces... but her eyes did laugh and mock... And these Haderans would simply stand there and eye her, this baker's daughter, with a kind of disdain: most likely they had got wind of her reputation.

But little by little her attitude to these strangers began to change. Something new began to show in her eyes, something new, it seemed, began to stir in her heart. These strange men began to interest her—their faces, their gait, their dress and their speech, the way they lived in tents and in the Hadera "khan" of which she had heard so much—all of this was new to her.

Her interest increased when the Haderans began to bring their sick to the Zichron hospital or to bury their dead in the Zichron cemetery. How pale she would grow when she saw the wagons coming in from Hadera carrying the sick: the fire in her eyes seemed to die out, her levity would leave her and her laughter would be muted for hours on end.

Her friends began to wonder what had happened to her. Her walks in the garden became more and more infrequent, and the young fellows could not understand why she refused their invitations to go for a stroll. And one day when one of the young officials tried to steal a kiss, she jumped back in alarm and berated him for his impudence.

What had come over her?

WITH the intensification of the plague in Hadera, Zichron saw more and more stricken people and the Zichron doctor called upon the daughters of the colony to step forward and volunteer for service at the hospital. The baker's daughter was among the first to respond and her devotion and efficiency earned the doctor's highest praise. When one of her patients died she would mourn him as though he had been a member of her own family. And not only did she give up her strolls and her parties, but she began to lag behind in her work at home. Officially she was expected at the hospital only twice a week, but no week passed without a funeral and no day when she did not join one of the Haderans coming to Zichron, to interpret for him from Arabic or French, as the case might be. For the Haderans had come not only to buy bread but also to attend to other matters, and they needed her help and she responded willingly. Her parents lost patience and her friends, boys and girls, began to call her the "Haderan." And "Haderan" she was, even though it was only for a short time.

The scourge spread alarmingly in Hadera. The Zichron doctor had his hands full and no time to leave his post to go to Hadera. So he sent off a male nurse for permanent duty and from time to time sent one of the girl assistants to help him. The baker's daughter, despite her parents' protests, and their remonstrations with the doctor, volunteered to go too. It was some weeks later that she came back in a shroud, and no more volunteers went from Zichron to Hadera after that.

(Translated by M. Hurwitz).

Baha'i Shrine Completed in Holy Year

By YAACOV ARDON

FOR followers of the Baha'i Faith throughout the world—some three million in 165 countries—a holy year that began on October 15, 1952, ended yesterday. It marked the centenary of a series of events which occurred in Persia in 1852 and 1853 and in which Baha'is see the beginning of their religion. As the most momentous of these events they regard the imprisonment of Mirza Hussein Ali, surnamed Baha'ullah, a Persian nobleman, in the dungeon of a Teheran prison on the Shah's orders.

Baha'ullah was one of the followers of another young Persian, Mirza Ali Mohammed, born in Shiraz in 1819, who broke away from Islam and in 1844, at the age of 25, advanced a claim to be the bearer of a divine message, and that his mission was to announce to the world the imminent arrival of a new prophet, greater than himself. Calling himself the "Bab" (Gate), he quickly gained a large following, and the fanatical hatred of the Shiya Moslem authorities. His steadfast refusal to foreswear his faith cost him his life: he was executed by a firing squad at Tabris in 1850 at the age of 31. At about that time, some 20,000 of his followers—men, women and children—were massacred by the Moslem population, with the encouragement of the authorities.

The new gold-covered dome of the Baha'i shrine in Haifa.
Photo by Muhlstock

Baha'ullah was one of the many "Babis," as the followers of the Bab were called, who were arrested in 1852 after an abortive attempt to assassinate the Shah. While in prison, he had inspirations that he was the prophet whose advent the Bab had forecast, and that his mission was "to inaugurate an era of righteousness and peace, an era that would be hailed as the consummation of all previous divine dispensations, and to initiate a new cycle in the religious history of mankind."

He spent most of his life in jails, was exiled first to Baghdad, then to Constantinople, Adrianople and finally to Acre, where he died in 1892. In over 100 volumes, he outlined his belief, and formulated the principles of his faith, its laws and ordinances. He also sent his message to kings and presidents, the Pope, leaders of Christianity, of Islam and other religions. Before he died, he asked his son and successor, Abdul Baha, to bury the remains of the Bab on Mt. Carmel, which he considered a fitting resting place because of its association with the Prophet Elijah. For Baha'ullah, and for all Baha'is since, the Bible, the New Testament and the Koran are sacred books, and his declared purpose was to restate the basic truths contained in them in a manner that would answer the problems, ills and perplexities of the modern age.

The body of the Bab was secretly recovered after his execution, and for nearly 60 years, was smuggled from one hiding place to another, until buried by Abdul Baha on the slope of Mt. Carmel in 1899, as his father had wished. He built a simple tomb which has since become a holy place for Baha'is throughout the world. Over this tomb towers the highly ornate shrine, the dome of which, covered with gilded tiles, has become a landmark in Haifa, and, together with the surrounding Baha'i Gardens, forms one of the town's most attractive sights. It was designed by the Canadian architect W.S. Maxwell, and took four years to build. Although the end of the Holy Year coincides with the completion of the shrine, there will be no celebrations to mark the event. Baha'is consider the original simple mausoleum of Abdul Baha to be the spiritually significant edifice and the present superstructure merely as an addition, however elaborate. But they are planning to extend the surrounding gardens, and for that purpose the present Head of the Baha'i Faith, Shoghi Rabbani, has just bought another 30 dunams of privately owned land on the Carmel Slope, between Mountain Road and Rehov Panorama. The Baha'is buy land, construct their buildings, plant their gardens and carry out their spiritual activities with their own funds, collected mainly in the U.S.A. Unlike other religions, the Baha'i community receive no allocations from the State, and accepts contributions only from their own followers.

The Baha'i Gardens are open to the public. "They have been laid out in order to give the Shrine a proper setting, and the public is welcome to enjoy the calm and peace of the Shrine area," Mr. Leroy Ioas, secretary-general of the International Baha'i Council, who supervises all building activities, explained. "The Baha'i teachings of world peace evolve around the brotherhood of all men."

Four Conferences

The Holy Year was for the Baha'i the occasion for getting to know each other better. They held four inter-continental conferences: at Kampala (Uganda), Chicago, Stockholm and New Delhi. At the Chicago conference in May, Mrs. Ruhiyyih Rabbani, wife of Shoghi Rabbani, dedicated the faith's only sanctuary in U.S.A. at Wilmette, outside Chicago. Baha'i religious services are confined to readings from the world's sacred scriptures. The dedication services at Wilmette began with recitations from the Psalms of David and ended with the Exhortations of Baha'ullah. At Wilmette, Mrs. Rabbani also announced a ten-year-plan to spread the faith in all five continents.

In Israel, the plan calls for extension of the Shrine Gardens on Mt. Carmel, for preliminary steps to build a shrine over the grave of the founder of the faith, Baha'ullah who lies buried on the Baha'i Estate near Acre; a museum to house the international archives; and the formation of a Baha'i Court to handle affairs of personal status for members of the community. Land is also to be bought here to build a Baha'i Temple in Israel. It has been designed by Mr. C.M. Remey, an American architect and President of the International Baha'i Council, and a model was on show at the Chicago conference in May.

ISRAEL SPIRITUAL HOME OF BAHA'I

"Israel is and will always be the world's spiritual and administrative centre of the Baha'i Faith, according to the written word of our Prophet," Mrs. Rabbani said. "Our destiny is linked with this country, and the founders of our religion are buried here."

Fifty years ago, Baha'ullah wrote: The Jews will become the envy and admiration of both their friends and their enemies. Outwardly and spiritually, they will attain to such a glory that their 2,000 years of abasement will be forgotten. In 1907, Abdul Baha wrote: In this cycle Israel will be gathered in the Holy Land, and the Jewish people who are scattered to the East and West, South and North, will be assembled together ... all Palestine will become their home."

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DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 18—24, 1953

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 18	0555	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Manila
	0620	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0900	L.A.I.	Rome
	0930	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	2300	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London, New York
MON. Oct. 19	0100	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0205	S.A.S.	(Rome, Zurich), Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0745	SABENA	(Athens)) Brussels, Paris
TUES. Oct. 20	0001	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	0100	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1045	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1115	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
WED Oct. 21	0035	P.A.L.	Karachi, Bangkok, Manila
	0700	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	1100	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
THURS. Oct. 22	0100	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0630	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	0935	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Hamburg, London
	1000	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
FRI. Oct. 23	0100	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0700	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

THURS. Oct. 22	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Oct. 19	PACH	Limassol, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles
Oct. 20	ORIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Oct. 20	NEGBAH	Naples, Marseilles
Oct. 22	KADESH	Limassol, Piraeus, Istanbul
Oct. 23	JERUSALEM	Limassol, Piraeus, Genoa, New York

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What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

ABOUT a year ago, we read of a student demonstration in Florence against the construction of skyscrapers on the banks of the Arno. Our first job in Florence, after getting our picture taken next to Michelangelo's David, was to call on the Mayor, Signor Giorgio La Pira, in the municipal *palazzo* in the Piazza Signoria. Signor La Pira (who is about 50, small, wears glasses, smiles like a young man and was wearing a grey suit with a blue tie) received us in this huge office, invited us to sit down in a Napoleonic armchair and said he'd be with us in a minute. He was explaining something in a sedate yet alert voice to a woman who was handing him typewritten pages. He was seated behind a four-metre long table, behind him a Vasari fresco portraying a siege of Florence. The landscape hasn't changed much, the same beautiful green hills and lightly clouded skies. Only the men and their uniforms have changed. The Mayor's table was covered with the daily papers, pamphlets, reference books, a wooden crucifix, a bronze boar, an old parchment sheet of Gregorian music framed in glass, a Madonna and child in coloured plaster and an electric lamp made from an old brass oil lamp.

The minute the woman left, Signor La Pira smiled at us as if to say, "Well, what can I do for you today?" We asked him about the student demonstrations. "Yet, it's true," said the Mayor. "We did have some demonstrations here last year. Most of the citizens agree that we must preserve the specific character of Florence. We are trying to keep the right balance between ancient and modern architecture. In principle, we have nothing against modern architecture, of course. In Milan, let's say. But after all, there are very few places in the world like Florence. Florence, Jerusalem, Paris, these are cities where God met man. Florence is the *pavidum universae terrae*, as it says in Jeremiah. The joy of all the world. Exactly as Mount Zion was created for the joy of all the world, so was Florence. How does it go in the Psalms? *Fundatur exsultatione universae terrae mons Sion.*" The Mayor didn't know which chapter of the Psalms this quotation came from, and neither did we. "Florence is a guarded garden of beauty and hope for humanity," continued Signor La Pira, "and we should not disfigure its face by building skyscrapers. *Gaudium universae terrae*, the joy of all the world, the happiness of all men."

We asked Signor La Pira whether the Municipality is doing anything to encourage local artists. "We sometimes have competitions for contemporary artists, and we commission them to design new fountains and small statues — but all in proportion. We can't forget that Florence is first of all the Dumo, the Uffici, the Palazzo Pitti, the Ponte Vecchio, the Medici and Michelangelo. We must tend this garden of pleasure with the utmost care *Fundatur exsultatione universae terrae mons Sion*, "for the happiness and joy of all men." time. He accompanied us to the big door and said, "Don't forget to tell the Mayor of Jerusalem to pay attention to the culture and the art of the city." We promised we would. *"Gaudium universae terrae!"* he called after us as if he were saying, "Nice to have met you!"

A Night at the Opera

THE same preface as usual.

The other day we sent our man to Milan to see the New York City Ballet perform at La Scala. His impressions were as follows:

"Why do they have to send me to the ballet? It's quarter to nine and I'm sitting in the press box in the fourth gallery. It should start in 15 minutes. The place: Nu... First my entrance. There were two ancient uniformed policemen at the door with swords and all. The ushers were taken out of a museum too. Wearing black clothes that went out of fashion about 300 years ago. Tight pants and heavy chains with big medallions around their necks. I showed one of them my ticket. He pointed at his neck, then at mine, and said something in Italian. The head usher, with a still bigger medallion, came over and gave me a dirty look. He wanted to know where my tie was. I said "Yes, yes" in English. "It's an American newspaperman," the usher explained to his superior. They both looked at me with disdain. "At least button your collar," said the head usher. "You are in La Scala, not in a movie theatre." "Very nice place, this La Scala," I said again in English. They let me in. One of them mumbled, "They

have no culture, those Americans." And now the place: Red, red, red. All the chairs and the walls of the boxes are covered in red plush. Counted 718 seats downstairs, four galleries of boxes and two on top without boxes. Golden lions with wings, baby angels and flowers, all hand-made. The orchestra takes up a lot of space. The royal box is filled with beautiful women and short fat men. The young men search the boxes with their opera glasses. People whisper, smile and exchange nods. My box is filled with old-time newspapermen. Very old-time. There is a lovely looking girl in the next box.

Lights fade, orchestra begins playing Ravel's La Valse, and the curtain goes up. Three girls wearing grey mosquito netting over their red dresses, long white gloves and ballet shoes start moving their hands and legs. One runs here, the others run there. Two more come in and start jumping in the air and making scissors with their feet. Then they run off and more come in. God knows why. Some young men come in running elegantly. Each one gets himself a girl. She twirls around him. He lifts her in the air. He jumps, she runs, according to the music, of course. Then all of a sudden a new girl runs in. It's easy to see she's different from the others because she is wearing a white dress and the spotlight follows her. The prima ballerina. Soon enough, a young man wearing long black winter underwear comes out and starts running after her. He runs and she runs away. Then she stops and he lifts her up in the air. They jump together. I think he loves her, and everything would have ended fine if another terrible man hadn't come on. He's wearing winter underwear too, but much more black than the first one. He must be a symbol. The devil, maybe. The bad one. The evil urge and that other urge. He conquers her right away with a few hand motions, very hypnotic. She surrenders. He puts a black mosquito net over her white dress, gives her black flowers and a black necklace. She is lost. He dances with her. She'll never get away from him. It's terrible. The other man is jealous. I don't know how it happened, but all of a sudden she's dead. The devil disappears smiling. The lover starts dancing in circles. I don't know how he can dance when his girl is dead. They lift her up in the air. She still jerks a bit, but this is definitely the end. Intermission, applause and bows. Old newspaperman next to me says she has elegance and a lot of charm. I go out for a smoke. Everybody in the corridors looks at me. The only man in La Scala without a tie. People drink *caffe espresso* and look at each other. I do the same. I don't speak to anybody and nobody speaks to me. The lights blink.

The orchestra plays something by Chausson. They don't keep together, but each instrument plays something different. What's new on stage? A man wearing a green frock-coat walks in the garden with a girl in white. She wants to dance but he doesn't let her. Must be his wife. They walk out and many dancers appear and start circling the stage and jumping as high as possible. She appears again and dances with them, looking offstage with great worry. Afraid of the green man.

The third number was also very symbolic, but it was too much for me. I stood up decisively, said "Hmph" and left the place. In the corridor I sang a phrase from "Traviata" out loud until the usher shushed me. Nobody back home will ever believe that I sang "Traviata" at La Scala.

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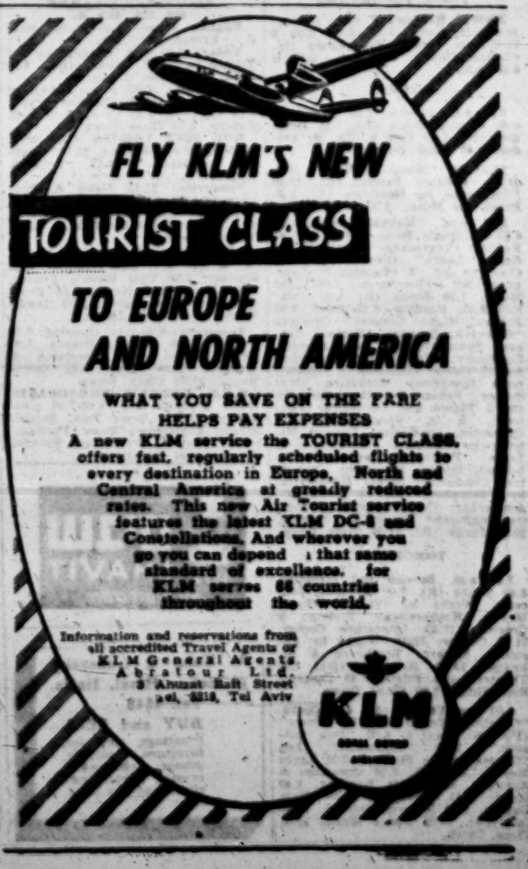

Riddle of Jerusalem Tells

Theory Suggests Tombs of Nebuchadnezzar's Captains

By AVRAHAM BIRAN

THE riddle of the 14 small tells on the south-western approaches to Jerusalem is nearing solution. The concentration of these dwarf-tells (the largest of them about 40 metres in diameter and 9 metres high) in a small area could not escape the notice of archaeologists and travellers. The surveyors of the Palestine Exploration Fund, some 80 years ago, had devoted their attention to them and speculated on their significance. These tells may be seen at Kiryat Yovel on the way to Ora settlement. They are found on the crests of the ridges, and except for one on the Tel Aviv Road near Harel, they are unique in the country. Thirty years ago, Prof. W.F. Albright was the first to carry out a brief excavation on one of them called 'el Barrish', undoubtedly a contraction of *Beit Ras* or *Beit Rosh* meaning House on Top (of the Hill). The trench he cut can still be seen clearly from Kiryat Yovel. Prof. Albright established that this tell or *tumulus*, meaning tomb-hill, did not belong to prehistoric man and drew attention to similar *tumuli* in Anatolia which are known to be burial monuments. As his work lasted only five days, the results were naturally inconclusive.

Three Month Dig

It was left to Mrs. Ruth Amiran of the Department of Antiquities on behalf of the Israel Exploration Society and of the Department to conduct a systematic three-month excavation on one of these *tumuli*, about 500 metres east of Ora. Realising that the tell is a heap of stones, Mrs. Amiran began to excavate at the foot of the *tumulus* in search of the base. Within a week, a whole wall was discovered, 1.2 metres thick, built all around the base of the mound. This ring-wall is not circular but a polygon of 17 almost equal sides. Both angles and sides show considerable engineering skill. Although the work seems to have been carried out in haste, it is obvious that the engineers were experts. Why 17 angles (not a very practical number) rather than a more conventional number, is not clear. Perhaps this fact may help to solve the riddle of the *tumulus*, but for the moment we are in the dark. Around the main ring-wall another wall was discovered and in some places a third. These were devised to hold the structure, which was composed of heaps of stones, in place.

But for what purpose? Day after day workmen removed stones in their search for pot-sherds and any possible sign of a burial ground. The potsherds established the date of the construction to be at the end of the Iron II period, the seventh to sixth century B.C.E. The most remarkable discovery, however, was that of five steps leading up from outside the ring-wall to the interior of the mound. The steps face exactly to the East and the highest is on the same level as a platform built on top of the rock. The platform also faces East and contains a small hexagonal pit, some 60 cms. in depth. It was hoped that here finally was the long-sought-for tomb, but alas, the hole was empty! Only ashes and small pieces of charcoal were found mixed in the black earth. A pavement of flat stones surrounds the pit. To the south of the platform two square metres of burnt remains, 30 centimetres thick, intrigued the excavator.

Sacrificial Mounds

It sprang to mind that here was one of the famous *bamot* against which the prophets preached so passionately in the days of the Kingdoms of Judah and Israel. Support for the theory was sought in Hosea, Chapter 10 vs. 8.

"The high places also of Aven, the sin of Israel, shall be destroyed. The thorn and the thistle shall come up on their altars; and they shall say to the mountains, Cover us; and to the hills, Fall on us!"

It would seem then that we have found a *bama* or "high place" where animals were sacrificed as burnt offerings. If we are to interpret the words of Hosea literally, here is an example of a *bama* covered by mountains and hills. The *bamot* must have been destroyed during the reign of King Josiah. Unfortunately this attractive theory is not borne out, and it is safe to assume, mainly on the evidence of analogical material from Asia Minor, that we have here the burial place of some important person. The platform (*bama*) must have served for the cult of the dead. There is ample indication of such a cult. We have a reference in Isaiah 65, 4, to people "that sit among the graves and lodge in the vaults", and in II Chronicles 21, 19 "and his people made no burning for him, like the burning of his fathers."

But two important questions remain unanswered. Where is the body? And how can one account for this strange burial custom in Judah?

It is common in Asia Minor for graves to be found in unexpected places, probably to mislead possible robbers. The work on our tell is not finished. A small part remains to be cleared and Mrs. Amiran hopes that the tomb will then be discovered. As for the strange burial custom, we know it to have been common among the Phrygians of Asia Minor from the seventh to the fifth Century B.C.E. How then can we explain their presence near Jerusalem?

Babylonian Invasion

The kingdom of Judah was invaded by the Assyrian King Sennacherib in 701 B.C.E., but it seems doubtful that he reached Jerusalem. Furthermore, the pottery found in the *tumulus* seems later than the end of the eighth or the beginning of the seventh century. But Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, invaded Judah twice at the beginning of the sixth century and besieged Jerusalem for two years (588-586 B.C.E.) before capturing the city. We know that Nebuchadnezzar's army was composed of foreign mercenaries who no doubt included Scythians from Eastern Anatolia. We are drawn to the inevitable conclusion that Nebuchadnezzar's army, marching from the coastal plain after capturing Lachish, camped around Jerusalem. The captains who fell in battle were buried according to their rank, race and customs. The *tumulus* excavated was hastily though well built. The length of the siege allowed ample time for a proper period of mourning. The Prophet Ezekiel in his famous chapter on the battle of Gog and Magog (chap. 39 vs. 12, 14) after giving Gog a burial place in Israel says: "And seven months shall the house of Israel be burying them, that they may cleanse the land."

Nebuchadnezzar's officers probably forced the Judean prisoners and farmers from the village of Manhat to build the *tumulus*; and after burying their Phrygian or Scythian comrade, sacrificed their burnt offering for the dead according to their custom. After this the people were made to heap stones on top of the grave and the *bama*. More *tumuli* must be excavated to confirm this theory. Mrs. Amiran is to be congratulated on writing the first pages of an exciting chapter of Israel archaeology.

Round the Exhibitions

Paul Hoenich

Negev miners. By P. Hoenich

NEARLY two years ago I proposed in these columns that "The Desert in Art" should form a feature of the "Conquest of the Desert" exhibition. At least one artist, P.K. Hoenich of Haifa, believed that this proposal would appeal to the Exhibition Committee and prepared a series of Negev oils now on show at the Jerusalem Touring Club. Hoenich's Negev pictures are simplified stylizations, but they are also documents, because their strong patterns are modified by a full understanding of geological cause and effect.

The inclined stratum, used in the descent of Ma'ale Acrabim, the torn loess escarpment of Jebel Usdum, the colour contrast of the caolin quarries, the black snake of the Sdom road crawling through greyish brown nothingness, the bleak grandeur of the *Makhteshim*, are depicted in an impressive sequence of bold sketches that really capture the unique atmosphere of this unique landscape.

The Negev is largely artistic *terra incognita*. The Art Department's project to build one or two rest houses for artists down there has not yet been realized, and, to my knowledge Itzhak Frenkel is the only other artist who has painted oils of the Far Negev. Hoenich's exhibition, interesting in itself, deserves praise as a pioneer undertaking, and gives an idea of the amazingly interesting works that might have been created, had the "Conquest of the Desert" Committee seen their way to offer awards for desert pictures as they did for desert music and poetry.

Anna Ticho

THE first press reviews of Anna Ticho's exhibition at the Passedoit Gallery in New York have been received in Jerusalem. "The New York Times" critic characterizes Anna Ticho as a "draftsman of exceptional powers who excels in a style of drawing, that of encyclopaedic, scholarly realism, that has almost vanished today... out of a maze of tiny strokes, sharp or blunt, and softer passages denoting light and shade, she succeeds in re-creating, to the last blade of grass and stone of crumbling wall, both the look and character of a countryside... This can only be explained by her sovereign ability to keep the whole structure foremost in mind — she sees the wood and the trees. It is, if you like, an Old Master technique..."

The important "Art Digest" writes "...In her drawings, Mrs. Anna Ticho recalls the great Flemish artists with their love of small detail and minute observation. Her figure studies of Yemenite women and Kurdistan men are larger and more abstract, emphasizing the proud postures of these indigenous Israel tribes. It is rare today to find excellent draftsmanship of this order."

In "Pictures on Exhibit" we read, "Anna Ticho is showing poignantly beautiful drawings of her homeland at the Passedoit Gallery. The drawings of people are handled in bold and strong pen-and-ink outline; while the drawings or places are carefully textured and softly toned pencil treatment. No two styles could be more different, yet infusing both technical methods is the same deep insight into the beauty and character of the subjects dealt with."

Your critic has always been an apostle of Anna Ticho's art, but it is pleasing to know that the people of the suburbs also appreciate this great Jerusalem artist.

Philipps' Show

More than half of the pictures in Harry Philipps' exhibition have been sold. This is an Israel record. The painter Harry Philipps is ably represented by Mr. Harry Philipps, the art dealer.

T.A.P.M.

At Katz Galleries

EISENSHER, Sigard Paldi, Kosonogi and Rosenfeld are currently exhibiting a well-selected small collection of paintings at the Katz Galleries. Each artist is represented by four works; Kosonogi and Rosenfeld in watercolour and the others in gouaches.

The Sigard works are particularly worthy of note, especially the compositions with figures, which are well planned, pleasant in colour and drawn with assurance. Paldi's luminous colour makes his "patterns" appealing; he is also showing a charming little landscape, and the Kossonogi sketches are in his characteristic vein. The Eisensher works shown are not among the best the reviewer has seen from this painter, but the Rosenfeld watercolours, especially a flower-piece and a park scene, are vigorous and harmonious in colour.

S.W.

In Haifa

ZEEV Lippmann, a watercolourist, is exhibiting at Ringart's, Mt. Carmel. Most of his pictures seem to have been painted for the pleasure taken in the subject. The mass of detail in "Ma'abara" is an exact statement without special arrangement. One picture, "Near Tel Aviv," a watercolour of a solitary hut, shows a real attempt at composition; this artist may have greater potentialities.

H.

Cinema Notes

Science Films' Success

By MICHAEL DAVIE

LONDON. —

IN SPITE of the three-dimensional film, and the finery of the "giant wonder screen," the motion-picture industry is in groggy condition. The world of the scientific documentary film, on the other hand, is bouncing with life. The Seventh International Scientific Film Congress met in London last week, and the optimistic excitement of the delegates has been as remarkable as the quality and novelty of some of the 220 films they brought with them.

To a layman, whose experience of recent Soviet production has been confined to films about the conditions of workers in the Donbas Valley coal mines, one of the most striking things about the congress was the excellence of the Russian films. The best of them was perhaps a Moscow Popular Science Film Production called "Life in the (Soviet) Arctic." This is a long, six-reel film which took two years to make. It begins with some extraordinary pictures of under-water life, which may or may not have been taken in an acquarium far from the Arctic, and goes on to some sequences about the pursuit of a seal by a polar bear, which certainly were of Arctic origin.

This film was directed by Mr. A. Zguridi who, to the surprise of the organizers, came to London for the showing, and who, to the surprise of journalists, was quite prepared to answer questions about his work. He said that the Russian public liked scientific films, that the Russian colour process employed softer tones than was common in the West, that the Arctic film had been shot by, so to say, a woman cameraman.

There were also two excellent Hungarian films. One contains marvellous pictures of a big eagle gliding along, close to the ground, and then, looking like a delta winged aircraft, attacking a wolf. The other, which explains lucidly why some plants need less water than others, and why cacti need no water at all, is persuasively intended for use in schools.

Of the Western countries, Canada sent one of the most remarkable films, which shows, in speeded up sequences, the embryology of a chick breaking out of its egg. It is meant for instruction, but it is also entertaining. It was made in Canada by a British scientist.

The best British contribution was perhaps "Desert Locusts" which deals with the damage caused by locusts, traces their life-history from birth, through the skin-sloughing and "hopper" stage and shows why this knowledge is essential to anti-locust warfare.

Scientific Standards

Talking to the assembled delegates, one obtained glimpses both into the future and the past of film-making. One of the most distinguished men present was Dr. Gabriel Bull, an elderly Dutch-born Frenchman, who was the first person to photograph a bullet in flight. His presence is a reminder that it was an interest in the scientific applications of photography which chiefly moved the pioneers of motion pictures and led to the birth of the cinema. To this tradition, Dr. Wolf, of Goettingen in Germany, adheres most rigidly. The Institute he runs is interested in infra-red photography, and although one might suppose that hi. infra-red films of mice fighting and fish charging one another in the dark (neither fish nor mice like to fight in the light) possess commercial possibilities, Dr. Wolf will have none of it, on the grounds that that would lead to the debauchery of science.

As for the future, M. Jean Painleve, a well-known Frenchman who is as springy as a tennis champion, spoke at length of what it holds. He himself has made brilliant films about seahorses, and one about frogs which takes the audience into their domestic lives. He now plans to film and record the convulsions of sea-horses and other fish. Fish, he said, are great talkers: sea-horses, in conversation, make a noise like a factory. He is also engaged in research to establish a means of transferring precise colours to the screen. At the moment green, for instance, is always execrable in colour films.

Other people, said M. Painleve, are turning disease in a grain of wheat and the structural behaviour of blood corpuscles by means of X-ray film. These films may have, respectively, valuable agricultural and medical benefits, and the X-ray film of blood has aesthetic qualities as well: "Ah," said M. Painleve, rising on his toes as if about to volley. "C'est comme un peinture de Gericault."

(OPNB)

Radio Review

International Understanding

LAST week, Kol Yisrael broadcast two special features on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the rescue of the Jews of Denmark. One of them consisted of recordings made by the cantor and choir of the Copenhagen synagogue; the other presented a number of short speeches interspersed with Danish music. Among the speakers were the Danish Prime Minister and Rector Bertelsen whose talk was highly moving. These programmes were specially recorded in Copenhagen for Kol Yisrael.

This international cooperation has its counterpart, Kol Zion Lagolah has for some time been supplying programmes to the Danish Radio. The first of these dealt with agriculture in Israel; it lasted 30 minutes but the Danish Radio used it as part of a 90-minute feature on Israel, broadcast on a Sunday evening (the best time of the week) with the participation of leading Danish singers and actors. Another feature described a visit to the King Christian X hospital at Dir Amar, and was introduced by the Danish Minister to Israel and the Minister of Health, Mr. Serlin (the latter, for the record, spoke in English). One of the best testimonials to the success of these programmes was the group of young Danes who visited Israel during the summer, since they had heard these broadcasts and became interested.

An exchange of this nature fulfils the very highest ideals of radio— it creates international understanding. Last week's broadcasts over Kol Yisrael were simple and involved the minimum technical effort; yet they must have forged links of friendship for Denmark among people in Israel, who had formerly only the vaguest notions about the country. It is to be hoped that the Israel broadcasts sent abroad have had a similar effect.

Exchange Advantage

There is scope for the fullest possible exploitation and development of this two-way method of exchange. In this particular instance Kol Yisrael and Kol Zion Lagolah cooperated, while the Cultural Division of the Foreign Ministry took an interest at all stages of the planning.

A major obstacle is that of language. This is not so serious in the case of programmes sent from Israel — there must be few languages which cannot be covered from here. It is less easy to receive suitable features from abroad, although in some places Israelis and Hebrew-speaking Jews can prepare the material. In other instances the emphasis will have to be on music, which can overcome the barriers of language.

In this connection, it is to be deplored that the Israel Composers' Union has still not reached an agreement with the radio stations for the transcription of musical programmes to foreign stations. Negotiations have dragged on in a desultory fashion for a matter of years, and in the last few months the radio stations have been forbidden to send music of any type abroad. There is no doubt that composers must be paid for performances of their works and proper surveillance is essential, but the current inertia harms both the composers themselves and the country. There are plenty of analogies for determining a formula and the sooner a satisfactory solution is found, the more effective will be the vital programmes that are being sent abroad.

'Information Please' made its bow this week and has all the earmarks of a success. It combines education with entertainment, and there can be little doubt that this series can rival the popularity of 'Twenty Questions' It is a pleasure to hear of genuine prizes being awarded, and it is to be hoped that all publishers will avail themselves of this opportunity for publicity. One or two modifications might well be introduced. One is the presence of an audience (as is in fact intended); another is the dissociation of the moderator from the experts — it is unbalanced to hear Dr. Leibowitz reading the question and giving the answer himself.

The questions should be posed by the announcer who sums up after each question. Every effort should be made to broadcast this feature weekly. Questions should be limited to matters of fact — the causes of the decline of idealism for instance cannot be factually outlined; they are matters of opinion and are out of place on this programme, although they would be in place in a Braintrust or Round Table. On one occasion, Dr. Leibowitz read out a question and commented 'This simply requires an informative reply." His comment reflected a potential misunderstanding of the nature of 'Information Please' which is based entirely on questions requiring an informative reply. It is in any case going to be one of Kol Yisrael's greatest winners.

Pick of next week's listening: 75 Years of Petach Tikvah (Sunday at 9.30); Sheep-shearing festival in the Negev (Monday at 9); The Life of Goya (Monday at 9); Pirandello's 'The Jug' (Tuesday at 5.45); Beethoven concert (Tuesday at 9); Russian Folk Songs (Thursday at 9.45).

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FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6.15, 9.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. (33 Receivers). 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.00 Talk by Dr. M. Avidor. 8.45 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.15 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme. Overture "La Gazza Ladra" (Rossini); Violin Concerto No. 2 (Paganini); Symphony No. 7 (Beethoven). 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "School for Scandal" (Barber); Janssen Symphony of Los Angeles, Conductor: Werner Janssen; Fugue for 18 Violins (Dubensky); Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Fabian Sevitzky; Concerto for 2 Pianos and Orchestra (Poulenc), R.C.A. Victor Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Dimitri Mitropoulos, Soloists: Whittmore & Lowe. "Pastyola's Daughter" (Sibelius), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Sergei Koussevitzky; Symphony No. 1 (Brahms), Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, Conductor: Eduard van Beinum. 10.10 Songs (R). 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Works by Vivaldi, Bach, Handel, Koussevitzky, Rodrigo & Croston. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.15 Concert Hall: Works by Paisiello, Mozart, Beethoven & Sibelius. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety (R). 4.40 Opera, "Cavalier d'Eon" Act IV: "Vivora" (Fuchs). Act. I. 6.00 "Don Quixote." 6.45 "Remember?" 7.00 "Concerto in the Studio." 7.15 Light Music. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.05 Music Roadcast. 8.40 Sports. 9.45 Songs. 9.50 Folk Dances. 9.55 Shevuoth Malkah. 10.00 Interlude. 10.05 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

NEWS: 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 3.00 p.m.

Today: 3.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Music (R). 4.30 Talk. 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Precissacal Music. 5.15 Legends. 5.30 Chess. 5.40 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (37.2 M.): 11.35 Readings & News. 11.50 "Journey to Haifa." 11.45 "Looking Around."

Tomorrow: 11.15 News & Programme Highlights. 11.25 Melodies 11.35 "How Israel is Governed." 11.50 Melavah Malkah. 12.00 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.4, 224, 228 & 230 M.): 4.30 Opening. 4.35 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.50 Folk Dances. 8.05 Questions & Answers. 9.30 News. 9.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.77 & 34.62 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. **Today:** News, News Talk, British Album. **Tomorrow:** News, Parliamentary Review, Programme Parade, International Commentary.

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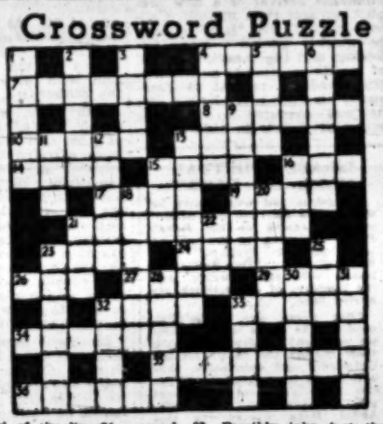

ACROSS. — 4. It means something to an engine driver. 7. Many letters. 8. The rotter's reply. 10. Bargee's highway? 13. Needle producer. 14. His shilling makes the gas escape, we hear. 15. What goal or wicket may be. 16. Almost where we won the Ashes. 17. What a Jesuit has to wear. 19. Lies around. 21. Provocatively committed to prison? 23. Juvenile expression of disgust. 24. Regretted being uncivil, we hear. 26. In the minority. 27. A backer might take this money. 29. Like a dessert. 32. Needed to get rid of Ed. 33. Curl of the lip. 34. Be properly sorry. 35. Give little Cristopher a number? 36. May be in both your collar and your diet.

DOWN. — Farm out West. 2. Turns a fastener in a ship. 3. Come down in the autumn? 4. May be angrily torn off. 5. Rams precede it in Kent. 6. Get there. 9. Attract by temptation. 11. Help Ida perhaps. 21. Uncle in striped trousers. 22. Resident of Ashton-under-Lyne? 33. Loaned again? 25. Bond of union. 28. Fodder plant. 30. Does nothing for a while. 31. Doctor liquid, and what to do with it. 32. Not far removed. 33. Possibly inks just the surface.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Skirts. 7. Tricycle. 8. Mi(a)mi. 10. C-loser. 11. Almond. 14. Din. 16. Paros. 17. Step. 19. Cadet. 21. Hovel. 23. (free)Mason. 25. Days. 26. Oaier. 28. Red. 29. Sentry. 30. Cob-ait. 31. Ream. 32. Apple-pie. 33. Wrecks.

DOWN. — 1. Stocks. 2. Raisin. 3. Stir. 4. Scalpel. 5. Actor. 6. Beads. 8. Mode. 9. Men. 12. Mat. 13. Neddy. 15. Savoy. 18. Tense. 19. Cos(sacks). 20. Den. 21. Harrier. 22. Met. 24. De-bat-e. 24. Adam. 25. S-aty-r-S. 26. O.S. ear. 27. Ihe-P.T. 28. Roe. 30. Crew.

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Israel Knitwear Success in U.S.

Jerusalem Post Fashion Reporter

AMERICAN women are ready to stand in line for knitwear from Israel.

"Lili Malchi, the Israel designer," said a buyer for a famous Manhattan women's store, "has an infallible knack of being one jump ahead in colour, line and texture."

This designer consults with American buyers, analyzes European fashion trends, then designs her sweaters in Tel Aviv, earning for us dollars and a high trade name abroad.

That these sweaters carry the unmistakable mark of quality and high fashion was evident in a showing of current export knitwear at the Aufricht Salon in Tel Aviv last week.

The collection is characterized by the resilient delicacy of its knitwear. In all but the "active sports" models the sweaters fit as if they were made of an easily moulded dress fabric like fine wool jersey, in line with the Paris trend of keeping away from rough or hairy textures. Their muted elegance of line is clearly intended to balance the glass-stem skirt of Fath and Dessès: the shoulder long and sloping, the sleeve invariably ragian.

Sometimes the sweater is built on one long line from close-knit cuff to cuff; sometimes the ragian sleeve is inset, the insertion cunningly underscored by colour contrast or the use of pockets or ribbing.

The "little blouses" which first drew attention to our collections overseas, were another feature of this show. In these blouses the ragian line is cut short, so that the shoulder falls into a cap sleeve, often piped in a contrasting velvet or wool jersey, repeating a colour motif used at the neckline.

Treatment of the neckline is free: round, scoop, surplice, turtle. Although there are no conventional collars there are "trick" collars in plenty, suggested through the use of contrasting colours, fabrics, ribbing, or (in evening models) through the use of beads.

A chalk white sports sweater, knitted in four-ply wool with a deep ragian sleeve, shows a variety of detachable collars: red, black, emerald green; a notion which has been featured in London, Paris and New York dress collections.

Apart from occasional emerald greens and vivid reds in sports sweaters, colours are in subtle keys: coral and black, sand and black, smoke grey and charcoal, clear lime and occasional fresh citrus yellow; colours for an exceptingly sophisticated palette.

Black is basic, from morning till midnight. But the black of knitted cocktail blouses has phosphorescent accents, in massed or detailed bead embroidery. One jet black blouse features sleeves that glitter with tiny gold, red and green beads, embroidered from shoulder to cuff. Some blouses are pin pointed with brilliants. One with a boat-neckline, has a cunningly contrived mock collar of embroidery and beads. A startling monogram in coral and gold, two hands high, is embroidered from shoulder to waist on a classic black sweater.

A chalk white pullover, featuring the new deep raglan sleeve and detachable turtle neck-collar in black, pillar box red or emerald green.

An "Aled" Sweater

"Dual-purpose" sweaters are of great interest to Israelis with a limited budget. For instance, a beautifully fitted black angora sweater, with a deep yoke of close ribbing and turtle neck, can be dressed up or down from morning to sunset with a variety of accessories. In the twinkling removal of its yoke, it is transformed into a daring, scoop-necked evening blouse for the most gala occasion. The carefully tailored jacket of a black twin suit proves reversible, the second side showing buttons of tiny brilliants surrounded by delicate petals of embroidery.

An exception to these gently textured, reminiscent-of-cashmere models, is a blouse knitted in pinstripes of black yarn and gold metal thread, as exciting as lame. It buttons from the throat to waist, and can be worn with the buttons back or front. It would be excellent under an elegant suit, or together with a long black skirt for entertaining at home, unbuttoned reversed forming a plunge neckline or a daring shoulder décolleté at the wearer's will. With a short pencil-slim skirt it goes to cocktails or the theatre.

Prices in the collection vary from IL.18 to IL.40 for twin sets or sweaters with hand embroidery; an investment for those of us who can afford such things; a bargain in luxuriant, individual elegance to the tourist, and reassuring evidence that in quality goods we can hold our own abroad

English Teaching Cut

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ENGLISH teaching had a stormy time last year. This was a good thing; for with the storms came experiment, discussion, fresh interest and resolve. Teachers from all over the country met and planned dynamic programmes for the new year.

The first thing that has happened is that the number of English teaching hours has been cut. Of course, this is a part of the current reorganization of the curriculum and reduction in teaching hours. But if foreign language teaching is important — and progressive educators stress its importance — it is a lamentable change. True, English has been badly taught. But less time for its study means less opportunity to develop free and vital techniques, rooted in the living language.

This is not all. The dismissal of Dr. Blumenthal from his post as Senior Inspector of English has created a most unfortunate vacuum. The Professional Teachers' Association has placed a ban on filling his position. As a result, the subject has been left without a guiding policy.

Of course, this has immediately made itself felt in the schools. Some veteran teachers have managed to organize a supply of books for their pupils; most of them have not. Few individuals have built up group techniques where books are not a necessity.

Visiting the Education Department in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv to obtain help with English studies is merely a waste of time for the teacher. One new teacher, young, highly qualified and enthusiastic, was sent to see ten people in one morning. Not one of them could help her. Your reporter could not find anyone to interview!

The public, which last year took such an active part in attacking the formal nature of our English lessons, should again take action. Perhaps public demand will force the Department of Education and the Teachers' Association to resolve the impasse. Some basis of work must be established at once. The rights and wrongs of Dr. Blumenthal's dismissal are irrelevant to the immediate needs of our schools and children.

War on Rust Before Winter

"TMA," said my three-year-old, "I'm not going to sleep with that cow-elephant in my room."

"Goodness me," I said sitting up. "It's not an elephant. It's a ship."

"Can't be," said the three-year-old, practically. "What's a ship doing in my room?"

It did sound extraordinarily near.

And so it was. The s.s. Atzmaut was almost in Jabotinsky Street. When the fog lifted a little, we leaned over the iron rail of our balcony, straining to see through the ribbons of grey damp as the Atzmaut pulled off the sand.

And that, ladies, brings me to the war against rust: for "winter's here again," I sadly remarked to the two of them, (three-year-old's sister had joined us) looking at the rust marks on the sleeves of their pajamas, when they moved away from the ailing.

There are two basic lines of defence against rust: paint and lanoline.

Now is the time to repaint iron railings, burglar proofing and screens. A large pot of rust-preventive base can be bought for about IL.1. As you know, this is a bright orange colour. When you have finished that coat, use any good paint with an oil base. All sorts of jolly colours are available. (But be sure to keep it well out of the three-year-old's reach; for it is poisonous.

The lanoline (or vaseline) treatment is one in which the children can participate without harm. Tests have proved lanoline to be an exceptionally efficient rust-preventive. Mix some with *neft* (kerosine) to form a semi-liquid consistency. Then, with a cloth or brush rub over any household surfaces which may rust: springs of armchairs, locks of doors and suitcases, hinges, padlocks, silverplate. Lanoline is useful too in guarding brass, copper and silverware against corrosion. When the kerosine evaporates, a fine film of lanoline will be left to protect the surface.

How to reinstate articles that have been spoiled by rust? I can't find a good answer; but I would be glad to hear of one. For myself, I clean and reclean the article with *neft*. Much of the rust comes away, as well as a little of the article's surface.

For rust marks left on tiled floor by an iron bedstead, use spirits of salt *(donet sach)* in a solution of five or six to one. You must work like lightning, one spot at a time. If the liquid is left on the tile for any length of time it will not only remove the rust but leave an ugly scar on your floor. Spirits of salt is so corrosive that is best handled when the children are at school. And remember to put the bottle on the highest shelf of a locked cupboard, way out of reach. Then bind those bedstead legs with plastic strips.

For rust marks on laundry: patience again, and lemon juice, to be used carefully, as it can wear a hole in delicate fabrics.

ELIZA

While Waiting for the Margarine

By Devorah Emmet Wigoder

HERE'S a fatless menu if you are like me — patiently waiting for the margarine ration!

Borsht with Lebenia, Turkish Fish Boiled, with Wine Sauce; Boiled Potatoes, garnished with dill, Sliced White Beans; Cucumber Salad; Mint and Lemon dressing; Baked Indian Pudding.

Peel and dice two bunches of red beets. Add two quarts of water and cook until the beets are tender. Season with salt, sugar and lemon juice to taste. Cook 15 minutes longer. Chill. Beat a cup of drained lebenia and add to Borsht. If you can spare an egg — add to this — if not it's fine without. (On Friday when you're busy getting things ready for *Shabbat* try serving the borsht with boiled potatoes and a salad of tomatoes and cucumbers for lunch.)

Wash and clean the Turkish Fish. Place in a deep pan, cover with water, add half a teaspoon of salt, cook until tender. Strain the liquid in which the fish was cooked, and to it add the juice of half a lemon and a cup of white wine. Cook for about two minutes. Pour over the fish and garnish with dill or parsley, and a sprinkle of red pepper. (If you like a thick fish sauce add a tablespoon of flour made into a paste with a little of the liquid before cooking).

Wash and peel eight medium-sized potatoes. Boil until tender. Drain off water and keep for soup stock. Put back potatoes in pan with a tablespoon of oil or fat, and place on stove for two minutes. Taste and appearance of potatoes will be improved. Garnish with dill to serve.

Cut cucumbers into very thin slices. Add the juice of a lemon, a teaspoon of sugar and mint.

Baked Indian Pudding is made with cornflour — and you can buy it now. Your grocer may say he doesn't understand what you want but keep bothering him — it's worth it. It has many possibilities. Here's one:

Take tow cups of boiled milk and gradually stir in four tablespoons of cornmeal. Stir until thick. Cook in a double boiler for 15 minutes. Mix together half a cup of sugar, three quarters of a teaspoon of ginger, half a teaspoon of cinnamon and a dash of salt. Add to the cornmeal and stir until blended. Add one egg, 1 teaspoon of vanilla and little fat. Pour into a greased wonderpot and bake for about an hour and a quarter.

The next menu takes a little time but it's interesting.

Vegetable Soup; Fried Fish dipped in Cornflour or Matza meal; Spanish Cauliflower; Baked Noodles and Apple rings;

I hope you saved the tops of the beets, to which add the coarse portions of the cauliflower, a potato, two onions, two green peppers and one large flowerette of the cauliflower. I find a pair of scissors in the kitchen very useful: they're much handier for cutting up vegetables (especially for soup). Try them. Cut all the greens and sprinkle with salt — add at least a quart and a half of water. Add salt while cooking. When the vegetables are tender, strain through a sieve and select the best looking of them. You will find that the green pepper gives a nice colour accent as well as a good flavour. Add thin noodles to the soup stock and put back the selected greens.

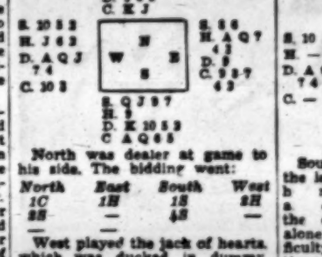
Fillet of sole or frozen fillet are nice to dip into cornflour to which you have added salt and pepper. Fry in shallow fat. The fish comes out a gorgeous yellow-brown, very appetizing. Serve with rings of lemon.

Chop an onion and some parsley. Put into a frying pan and cook until the onion is light brown. Season with salt. Blend in a tablespoon of flour, add one cup of boiling water and let simmer gently for half an hour. Meanwhile, cook the cauliflower in salted water until tender and then strain. Mix cauliflower water with three tablespoons of tomato catsup and the onion "gravy." Pour over the cauliflower and serve immediately.

Before you start frying the fish, mix three cups of cooked bread noodles with two tablespoons of margarine or oil. Add quarter of a cup of sugar, dash of salt and one teaspoon of cinnamon. Peel, core and slice 3 medium sized apples. Place alternate layers of noodles and apples in a greased wonderpot. Dot with fat and sprinkle with half a cup of milk. Bake an hour.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

FINDING THE TENTH TRICK

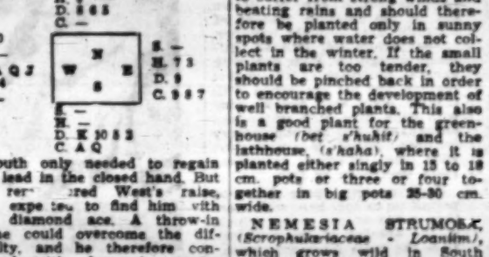


North was dealer at game to his side. The bidding went:

North	East	South	West
1C	1H	1S	2H
2S	—	4S	—
—	—		

West played the jack of hearts, which was ducked in dummy. East committed the unpardonable sin of letting it go and diamond return would have set the game at once. East had probably expected to find South void of Hearts, and was fearful of blocking the suit for his side.

West made the very good shift to a club. Declarer won in dummy, ruffed out East's heart ace, entered dummy with another club, ruffed out the queen of hearts and drew two rounds of trumps, overtaking the second one in dummy. The situation was now:



South only needed to regain the lead in the closed hand. But he reasoned that West's raise, a expected him to find him with the diamond ace. A throw-in alone could overcome the difficulty, and he therefore continued with dummy's master heart without removing last trump. But West was prepared, and discarded a trump without the flicker of an eye.

Declarer thereupon drew the last trump still outstanding, discarded the queen of clubs from the closed hand, and continued with a diamond. East played low, and the ten put West into the lead having no hearts left. West was now compelled to lead up to South's holding, establishing the diamond king a winner.

gardening notes

Annuals for the Winter

THE second list of medium-sized annuals for the winter includes more delicate plants of which only well developed seedlings should be planted. The seedlings ought to have a good root system to which a solid ball of earth is attached. If it is difficult to buy seedlings of such structure, plant the small ones which you can get temporarily, some 10-15 cm. apart in small boxes or garden beds and transplant them later.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII a native of Texas which grows 30 cm. high is one of our best bedding plants. The flowers which are some 3 cm. wide range in colour from rose to pink, white, scarlet, crimson and lavender; many of the blooms have a distinct zone or ring of deeper colouring near the centre of the corolla. Phlox is an excellent plant for mass planting and bedding and is very popular as a distinctive cut flower. The blooming time is from November till June.

GODETIA AMOENA and G. GRANDIFLORA is 30-50 cm. high with red, pink or white blooms, 5 to 8 cm. in diameter. It is used mainly in mixed flower-beds and also does well in partially shady places.

SCHIZANTHUS GRANDIFLORUS *(Solanaceae)* the butterfly-flower, is a most attractive but tender plant, approximately 30 cm. high with finely cut, gracious leaves. The graceful flowers, 2 to 3 cm. across are freely born in clusters. They vary in colour between pink, purple, yellow, apricot and white and the petals are delicately spotted like small butterflies.

It is a good annual for sheltered places, but cultivation is more difficult than that of others. The Schizanthus is apt to suffer from strong winds and beating rains and should therefore be planted only in sunny spots where water does not collect in the winter. If the small plants are too tender, they should be pinched back in order to encourage the development of well branched plants. This also is a good plant for the greenhouse *(bet z'chuchit)* and the lathhouse, *(s'chuchat)* where it is planted either singly in 15 to 18 cm. pots or three or four together in big pots 25-30 cm. wide.

NEMESIA STRUMOSA, *(Scrophulariaceae - Loasiim)*, which grows wild in South Africa is also an attractive annual for the connoisseur. The small upright plant, reaches a height of 30 cm.

Other medium sized annuals to be planted now include: Statice sinnuata, 30-40 cm. high, with papery blue or pink flowers; Nigella damascena (love-in-the-mist) 40 cm. high with blue saucer-shaped flowers; Iberis amara and Iberis umbellata, the candiduft with white, purple or crimson flowers and many others.

B. FEUCHTWANGER.

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TEL AVIV HAIFA

OCTOBER 16

1933 1953

SECRETS OF THE DESERT

DESERT RESEARCH. Proceedings of the International Symposium held in Jerusalem May 7-14, 1952, sponsored by the Research Council of Israel in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Research Council of Israel, Jerusalem. 661 pp.

The volume edited by the Scientific Council of Israel on "Desert Research" contains all the lectures delivered during the International Congress on Desert Research held in Jerusalem May 7-14, 1952, (34 papers). After each lecture, the ensuing discussion is given in full. In addition, there are 16 communicated papers by authors who were not present at the time of the symposium.

The volume is richly illustrated, well printed and bound, but suffers somewhat from bad reproduction of most of the photographs and a considerable number of unnecessary printing errors.

Outstanding Publication

The Research Council of Israel is to be congratulated for having been able to edit this volume, which in the reviewer's opinion is the best foreign language publication in science ever to come out of Israel. Most authorities on desert research have contributed their share in all the different fields of scientific investigation (soil, climate, biology, hydrology, etc.). No other publication presents so concentrated an attack on desert problems as this volume.

Coming from research workers who investigate and work in the different desert regions of our globe (Israel, North Africa, Western North America, Australia, India), the papers mirror the challenging and fascinating problems of the desert in all its different aspects. The investigations are mainly concerned with basic research, but there are quite a number of practical conclusions which can be drawn out of the amazing amount of scientific data brought together.

The papers fall into six different categories. Four deal with general problems of the desert regions, five are concerned with climate, eight with biology, nine with soils, nine with water and energy, and five are explanatory lectures given in connection with the different excursions from Beersheba to Dan.

Unfortunately, space does not permit us to deal here with more than a few of the papers which, in the opinion of the reviewer, were the most interesting ones.

Measuring Soil Moisture

C. W. Thornthwaite shows the usefulness of his concept of potential evapotranspiration in determining the variation of soil moisture from day to day. This method enables the farmer to determine the time and amount of irrigation for different crops. As the water balance in arid and semi-arid regions is of critical importance for agriculture, Thorthwaite's new method may lead to the "introduction of a new element of science into the agricultural art." Basing himself mainly on Thornthwaite's method, P. Meigs discusses the use of homoclimatical maps for dry climates which are discussed extensively by J. Leighly in his lecture on nature and distribution of dry climates. The same methods of Thornthwaite in classifying climates are used by E. S. Hills, who discusses the relation between geomorphic patterns and climatic types in dry areas of Australia.

Developing Arid Soil

In his paper on potentialities and problems of arid soils, C. E. Kellog sums up the steps to be taken in order to develop new areas of arid soils, a theme which is of utmost importance for Israel. S. Ravikovitsch investigated the aeolian (wind disposition) soils of the Northern Negev, and reports on their distribution, physical and chemical properties and agricultural value. Two detailed soil maps accompany his paper. Although considerable areas of aeolian soils are saline, they are mostly suitable for growing many kinds of irrigated crops.

J. Durand explains how in the Sahara, new soils are constantly formed by wind erosion. In his second paper, he studied the soils of the environs of Beni Ounif.

By MICHAEL EVENARI

The late A. Reifenberg traces the history of soil cultivation and management in Israel through the ages. In periods of firm rule, agriculture flourishes; when political conditions deteriorate, the desert spreads; W. C. Lowdermilk studies the great floods originating in deserts. Special attention is given to mud flows, about which we know very little.

Of Men and Animals

In the biological section, W. S. S. Ladell's paper on the physiology of life and work in high ambient temperatures, points out the astonishing fact (at least for the layman) that it is fallacious to think that the body is maintained at a constant temperature. His own rectal temperature in Lagos rises every afternoon to 38° C. The heat tolerance of men indigenous to the tropics is not greater than that of men coming from temperate zones. A European temporarily resident in a hot climate is more acclimatized to severe heat than the local inhabitant. F. S. Bodenheimer sums up the main problems of the ecology and physiology of desert animals: hypertophy of the *bullae tympanicae* and water balance in desert mammals, the black colouration of desert animals, etc.

A thrilling paper is given by F. W. Went on the germination of desert plants. Their easy and unrestricted germination would mean suicide, and so most desert plants do not germinate easily, which is a great handicap when using these plants for practical purposes, as we in Israel found out the hard way. There are the most varied mechanisms to inhibit germination. One plant, Pectis, for example, germinates only after a rainfall of about 25 mm., as only thus an inhibitor present in the seeds is leached out of the water. Smaller rainfalls are ineffective, as their leaching effect is too small. 1,000 mm. and more, if given in portions smaller than 25 mm., are ineffective too, as between rainfall and rainfall the seeds regenerate the inhibitor.

M. Evenari investigates the water balance of plants under desert conditions, and comes to the conclusion that for certain desert plants there must be other sources of water than that taken up from the soil. This water may be absorbed from the atmosphere as water vapour, or it may be derived from dew. S. Duvdevani's dew measurements in Israel, which he sums up in his paper on dewfall in relation to climate, soil and topography, make this supposition probable. Here we hear for the first time about the monthly dew amounts measured for the different climatic regions of Israel. In three papers, P. C. Duisberg for North America, and D. V. Zaitschek and M. Levin for Israel give a short survey of the practical use of desert plants for industrial and pharmaceutical purposes.

E. W. Golding, in his paper on the utilization of wind power in desert areas, sets forth the principles to be investigated wherever wind electric plants have to be established. This may be a promising proposition for Israel, where we suffer in our desert areas from lack of cheap energy for our hydraulic projects.

"Seder at Bnei Brak." Mural at the main entrance of the E.O.A. House in Tel Aviv. Manuel Kantor, its creator, is seen at work on the mural.

Relief by Harold Isenstein, on the memorial at Helsingborg commemorating the rescue of the Danish Jewish Community. The artist, who also was helped to Sweden, has depicted himself as sitting in the stern of the boat.

THE FOURTH REPUBLIC

FRENCH POLITICS — THE FIRST YEARS OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC. By Dorothy M. Pickles. Royal Institute of International Affairs. 25/-

Miss Pickles, author of this first authoritative and up-to-date review of the formative years of the Fourth Republic, has written two previous books on France, and is known as an authority in political and university circles in France and Britain. Her work is based on continuous contact with French politics for the past 25 years.

The four sections of this report on France, written with clarity and an obvious sense of affinity for the sentiments with which the French meet their problems, cover in turn the first two years of the Fourth Republic with concentration on internal affairs, elections and the growth of Communism; the French Union and foreign affairs with an especially illuminating chapter on the heritage of French colonial policy; and a provisional "balance sheet" assessing the crisis of parliamentary government and the sense of political insecurity and the need to adapt political institutions to the modern world."

Miss Pickles quotes French editorials and reports to illustrate that alongside the "sense of frustration and disillusionment which often seems to be the predominating sentiment in postwar France, there is a consciousness growing up that French and European prosperity, political stability and security will not be achieved without a relatively prolonged period of hard work, hard sacrifices and hard thinking; and that France's salvation will come, as it has so often come before, primarily from within."

Giving special attention to Indo-China, Morocco and Tunisia as foreign policy problems of France, she writes that despite the achievements made toward French Union, "it cannot be affirmed with any certainty that French Union has established itself as a successful reality." "Independence for Vietnam was the only alternative to losing Indo-China altogether." Moreover, in the author's opinion, "it can hardly be argued that all is well with a union a large number of whose members are actively anxious either to leave it or to enjoy a far greater measure of autonomy within it than the mother country is willing to accord."

The problem is, the author says, aggravated by the fact that the nationalist movements underestimate the need for adequate administrative preparation for self-government, and so treat French insistence on the need for it with suspicion. Communist propaganda, therefore, a fruitful field. And the hostility of French colonial residents, particularly in North Africa, to any significant extension of native rights is a final major obstacle.

Miss Pickles suggests that "perhaps the key to the solution of some of these problems will be found in Tunisia, where reforms, if carried out at a less leisurely pace than heretofore, could still save the situation."

U. P.

English Books and Plays

The English, the long-suffering English, who can live anywhere because their own climate has immured them to every other, are now alternately suffering days of wintry fog, rain, cold and gloom, and wonderful Indian summer days of low, gentle sunshine and delicate haze when the gardeners come out to tend their dahlias and Michaelmas daisies and cut the grass just once again before the winter sets in. One day we light the fire, the next we take out our summer dresses again—but the fire will win in the end, and as we retire indoors, we collect about us indoor jobs, needlework, darning and books for the winter hibernation.

This is the time when books come crowding in upon us. Here is one that will be of some interest to readers in Israel, for it is by Derek Patmore, who spent several of the war years as a journalist in the Middle East. This is his first novel (he is well known as a writer of travel books) called "Dark Places of the Heart" (Falcon Press 9/6) and it contains most of the ingredients of a popular success. Here is love against the brilliant background of Spain — Spanish music, Spanish dances and the beauty of Granada. Mr. Patmore has a sure hand, and his work makes easy reading.

Love and Fun

Another novel about love is Miss Kay Dick's "An Affair of Love" (Heinemann, 10/6) which tells the story of the Eternal Triangle, but set this time at an unusual angle. This young writer has published two successful novels, and in her third, displays an uninhibited vitality rare in modern fiction. Her first sentence sets the tone and quality of the writing: "A lover's instinct is acute, and sexual desire impregnated with love is almost too insufferable for endurance — which is why, in the beginning, I decided to leave love out of it."

The passionate directness of the prose rushes the reader through the story of a love affair in Paris over which no veils are drawn. The 'I' of the novel, running away from an attachment in England, attempts the catharsis of an affair to which love is not invited. The inevitable emotional entanglement is vividly described, and is given piquancy by the honesty of treatment. Miss Dick can be verbose and even incoherent, so eager is she to say so much, but I think she may one day produce something memorable.

Eden Phillpotts has written 34 novels, most of them very funny, and now his 35th has appeared, "His Brother's Keeper" (Hutchinson, 9/6). Despite all the humour that had gone before, it is as funny as, if not funnier than, the others. He is indeed the professional writer with a delightful certainty of touch and never a word wasted. He knows his country and his countryfolk, and from the young lovers, June and Johnny, to the misfortunes of Abel Silverlock, the undertaker, who thought it a delicate touch to present his young fiancee with the little coffin he had made, somewhat prematurely, years before when she was an ailing baby, his characters provide unfailing entertainment.

A German Play

Several new plays have come and gone recently, and those that have managed to stay through the critical first weeks will now probably run for some time. One of these is "The Devil's General" at the Savoy, an adaptation of a play by the German writer Carl Zuckmayer which contains a fine performance by Trevor Howard, well known to film audiences, as the German General who stood for freedom and the old Germany he had loved in his youth.

His outspokenness is such that the audience trembles for him. Surely the Nazis will not stand this for long? He survives, because he is needed to fight the war and it is his friends who, unknown to him, are in the underground movement, who bring about his end. He has failed because he has permitted himself to be used in the Nazi war, and so he must go down with those who have used him.

The character of the man, confident, wildly outspoken, drunken, fond of the good things of life, fundamentally fine but not sufficiently aware of the evils about him to withstand them, is brilliantly conveyed by Trevor Howard.

Round The Bookshops

"Ze'ire Agudat Yisrael" were almost caught out recently when their Petah Tikva Press issued a calendar noting Sunday, May 9, 1954 as "Yom Ha'atzmaut," Israel Independence Day. But the alert staff noticed the grievous error and immediately scrapped the entire edition. It so happened, however, that a few copies of the tabooed calendar found their way abroad, following which "She'arim," the Poalei Agudat Yisrael organ, unaware that the calendar had been stored away in the "Genizeh," printed an article lauding the youth on its commendable change of heart and at long last "recognizing Israel's independence." Whereupon, "Ze'ire Agudat Yisrael" sent a rejoinder, to "She'arim" explaining that its praise was a little premature, that they had not recognized Israel's independence, and that the whole business was due to an oversight. And furthermore, they went on, the calendar had not been intended for distribution anyhow.

Textbook Confusion

The book sellers are still harrassed. And even though the morning hours are school hours for the young who are conspicuously noticeable by their absence, young men and women — teachers perhaps — walk into the shops with lists in their hands, calling for such and such a book, by such and such an author, of this or that edition.

It seems strange, now that we have a more or less unified system of education (or have we) that the necessary lists of texts were not drawn up long before school opened, and why different individuals call for different kinds of books. Do not the pupils of the second grade, let us say in Mekor Baruch, use the same books as those in Katamon, or the eighth graders in Jerusalem the same books as those in Tel Aviv? If such is not the case, it follows that there is no uniform curriculum, and if that is true, untold difficulties might present themselves when a pupil leaves Jerusalem for Haifa.

A more or less detailed explanation from responsible quarters would help clear up matters somewhat.

Massada seems to have decided to "corner" stage literature judging from the three titles which have just appeared. The first is "Al Bimot Paris" (The Parisian Stage, IL.1.500) by Galia Yardeni, a satisfying survey of what is doing in the modern French theatre, dramatic currents and stage heroes; "Hayai Ba'amanut" (My Life as an Artist, IL.1.500) an autobiography by K.S. Stanislavsky, the outstanding Russian stage director, and "M'korot Hadrama" (Sources of the Drama, IL.2.200), a basic study of drama in general, and an analysis of Greek classical drama by Margot Klausner-Brandstetter.

"Em Hamoshavot — Petah Tikva" is the title of the Petah Tikva Jubilee Volume, written by G. Kressel, a comprehensive historical survey of the past 75 years. The book contains interesting addenda on the flora and fauna of the neighbourhood, its geological structure and archaeological notes.

Sifriyat Poalim presents Yoseph Shamir's "Hash'ela Ha'agrarit V'hahityashvut Hakibutzit" (The Agrarian Question and the Collective Settlement, IL.3.500), a Marxian study of the agrarian problem and world Socialism with emphasis on its allotted mission in Israel.

Am Oved offers two works by H. Lichtenstein-Weizmann. The first is "El Hagvul Hanikhsaf" (To the Longed-For Border, IL.1.950) memories of the Russian Revolution and after, up to the election of Chaim Weizmann as first President of Israel; and "B'tzel Koratenu" (Under Our Roof, IL.1.950), a mirror of the family life of Russian Jews in the decades before the Revolution.

The Women's Mizrahi Federation of America is resuming publication of its "Gilyonot L'iyyun B'farashat Hashavua" (Study Sheets in the Weekly Portion of the Torah; one year's subscription, IL.2.500), edited by Nehama Leibowitz of Jerusalem. This is a mail study course.

Futures: Sifriyat Poalim has commissioned translations of Wobley's "Forgotten Kingdom" and "Ur of the Chaldees."

M.H.

JOINT TRIUMPH

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK. By Ben Rothenberg. Maspen, Tel Aviv. 72 photographs in colour and black and white.

This book is as much a success for the bookmaker as for its author, and marks a great step forward in the presentation of photographs of Israel in book form. Designed by S. Zur, the attractive volume is well bound and printed on art paper in first class colour. After seeing so many otherwise excellent collections of photographs bound in hideous tortured leather with decorations of tin, this volume makes an even better impression.

The pictures vary in quality, although some are really brilliant studies. The selection is good; as a book about Israel it presents an excellent cross-section of our scene: immigrants, soldiers, landscape and archaeology, the latter a subject with which the photographer is very familiar. However, a number of pictures are placed too monotonously in the visual centre of the page and there are far too many captions. There is also a lengthy foreword by J. I. Hevesi.

The moralizing which accompanies the photos is quite superfluous, as well as being typographically obtrusive. The pictures should speak for themselves, with only a very light line to give the necessary title for the foreign reader, to whom this book will make an otherwise excellent gift.

M.I.

New World To Conquer

THE UNDERSEA ADVENTURE. By Philippe Diolé. Sidgwick & Jackson, London. 21s pp. 18s.

The blank spaces on maps have vanished. Adventurous men are hard put to it to find seas uncharted and mountains unclimbed. But in the nick of time a new world has been opened up that offers breathless adventure, undreamed knowledge, new sensations, wide economic possibilities.

Frenchmen are to the fore in this extraordinary new undertaking, and for very good reason — the warm Mediterranean with its archaeological and other sunken treasures, its thickly inhabited and luxuriously overgrown rocks, offers pleasanter and more promising conditions to the diver than the cold mud flats and bare cliffs surrounding most of Britain beneath the sea. In fact, in the last decade the French Riviera has seen a popular development of diving without lines to the surface.

We have had plenty of pseudo-scientific fiction about the underwater world, ever since Jules Verne broke new ground with his Captain Nemo stories ("20,000 Miles under the sea" and "The Mysterious Island"). But only in these last years are the new "men-fish" themselves beginning to write of what they see and feel down below, "in the ooze and bottom of the sea."

Profiting by discoveries and inventions of Captain Cousteau, father of the aqualung, another Frenchman, M. Philippe Diole, has also written a book about aqualung-diving. It has some excellent photographs. It seems almost incredible that two men of the same nation and the same pursuit (I cannot say profession, for Cousteau is a naval officer and Diole a scientist) should write on the same subject in the same year and produce two books so entirely different. (Cousteau's account was reviewed in these columns on June 19).

Diole writes little of his own experiences. I should say that they make up only about a tenth of the book. The bulk is composed of a most instructive history of diving through the ages; of zoological information, notably the strange mating practices of the weird creatures never before watched except in aquaria; of discussions on economic possibilities, especially as regards human food in the produce of the sea-acres; in a wealth of quotations about the sea from scientists, poets, and other writers.

Even when he describes archaeological finds, using almost the same chapter heading as Cousteau, M. Diole's approach is quite different — he always discusses inner meanings and forms conclusions, while Cousteau describes dynamically. Also, the latter pokes sly fun at pompous ignorance, such as Victor Hugo's downright silly descriptions of the horrific octopus which actually proved a charming tame companion when treated sensibly, while Diole constantly quotes — with awe and respect.

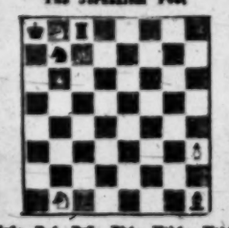
To me the "Silent World" by Cousteau seems the work of a genius explorer, the "Undersea Adventure" that of a clever schoolmaster. Maybe more can be learned from the second, maybe it even offers more food for thought — but there can be no question which makes pleasanter reading. In any case, these two books, together with Miss Carson's "The Sea Around Us," from a trilogy hard to beat for instruction, thrill, and pure aesthetic pleasure.

PAULA ARNOLD

Chess

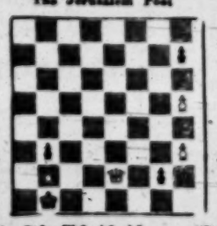
OCTOBER 16, 1953

PROBLEM No. 769
E. Zakon, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kg4; Rc4 Be7, Rb1; Rb4d4; Kf4d; Pf4, h3. (6)
Ke5; Rc5; Kt7. (3)
White mates in four

ENDGAME No. 65
E. Zakon, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kb1; Qe3; Pb2, h3, h5. (5)
Kh5; Nc1, b4, g3, h7. (5)
White to play and win

This week's problems are a fitting illustration of the composer's versatility. On top of that he is a player of master strength, as he has proved in the present Israel championship contest.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 765 (Wertheim): 1.d4 Kb2 2.Kd5 a3 3.Be3 Ba2x. **Problem No. 766** (Goldschmidt): 1.Kf7!

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problems 758-761)

Maximum: 4-3, 5-2-4-4-3/38. Beeri, Uri Grinblat, Herzog, Zakon 34; Fasher 32; Redlich, Wolf 30; Graetz, Rupin 16; Birer, Jakob, Spitzer 14; Bro, Bassfreund, Arieh Grinblat 10; Grunefeld, Hillel, Solahy 8; Cohen 6; Michael 5.

NOTES & REMARKS. No. 758: No solution after 1.-R:b7! **No. 757:** Cook 1.f4 Kg7 2.Kg4 Kt4h 3.Be6 Kh6 4.Kf5 R:f4x; **No. 758:** 1.R:d6? a:b4!; **No. 759:** Cook is 7 by 1.Qf4 h5 2.Kh3 3.Qd6+ 4.Qf6+ 5.Ba3+ Kd4 6.Kh3 Bg7 7.Be4+ B:f6x **No. 760:** Cooks: 1.Re6 & 1.B:g7. **No. 761:** 1.Kg6? R:d7!; 1.Kh6? R:e6! ("A very nice meredith" — Zakon). **No. 60** (Alon): Duale 4.Rg7, 4.Ke6, 4.Kf5, cook 1.Kf7+ Ke7 2.Re1+ Kd7 3.Re6 and after capturing e4, white has a free pawn in a superior position.

ENDGAME No. 63, 64, 65). Maximum: 5-3-10-4/35. Zakon 35, Beeri, Uri Grinblat, Herzog 27; Fasher 12; Birer, Redlich, Solahy 10; Hillel, Rupin 8.

LADDER (to 30): Beeri 180; Herzog 145; Redlich 145; Hillel, Jakob 138; Uri Grinblat, Zakon 130; Bro, Lubozny 115; Birer, Mark 90; Solahy 85; Fasher 80; Retter 75; Cohen 75; Bauman, Mittwoch 70; Graetz 40; Ruppin 20; Gordon 15.

All solvers above the 100 mark win the usual prizes.

THE YUGOSLAVS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Following their participation in the Mar-del-Plata International, the Yugoslav masters Gligoric and Trifunovic triumphed in Montevideo (Gligoric 8 out of 9, Trifunovic 7½) and Rio de Janeiro (Gligoric 9½ out of 11, Trifunovic 9, Engels 8½, Medina and W. Cruz 7, etc.). Here is a nice game from the second tournament:

GAME No. 615

White: Madeira. Black: Gligoric
1.e4 c5 2.Kf3 d6 3.d4 c:d4 4.K:d4 Kf6 5.Kc3 a6 6.f4 e5 7.Kf3 Kbd7 8.B:f3 Be7 9.0-0 0.0 10.Kh1 b5 11.a3 Bb7 12.Qe1 Rc8 13.Be3 e:f4 14.B:f4 Kh5 15.Bd3 Kb6 16.K:c6 d:c6 17.R:f8 K:f4 18.B:f4 e:f4 19.Kd5 Bd6 20.Kf6+ g:f6 21.Q:b4 Rc5 22. Qb6 Qd4 23.Rd1 R/c8 24.Rb5 B:e4 25.Rb4 f5 26.Rb5 Bg7 27.Q:b7+ Kf8 28.Rg5 Qf6 29.Qb4 f3 30.B:e4 f:e4. White resigns.

ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP

Rounds 10-12 of the Israel Championship took place in Haifa last weekend. The position after the 12th round was: Porath 8½, Czerniak and Dobkin 7½, Kninger 7, Zakon 6½, Alon 6 (1), Smilttner and Dinner 6, Potasman 4½ (1), Fischer, Shapirsch and Labunski 4, Wolfinger 4 (1), Atidi 3½, David 2½ (1).

STAMP OF THE WEEK

You cannot beat Lichtenstein for initiative and variety when it comes to putting stamps on the world market. After all, this tiny European State earns a considerable slice of its income from stamps.

The subject of this new stamp is chosen apparently at random—the late Lord Baden-Powell. A worthy subject; for the world knew and loved BP as the founder of the Boy Scouts.

This British soldier first earned fame in the South African War. His military genius lay in observation and scouting, and he translated this genius into peacetime work by founding the Scout movement on Brownsea Island, off the Dorset coast.

BP's Scout motto was "Be Prepared." Lichtenstein seems always prepared to issue stamps on anyone or anything. But usually quite interesting stamps.

A set of four Baden-Powell portraits costs 4s. 6d. in London.

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Life and Letters

Award for Truman

The former President of the United States, Mr. Harry Truman, has been nominated for the Hebrew University's Bublik Prize which is conferred for outstanding services to the State of Israel, the Jewish people, and mankind in general, it was announced in New York by Dr. G. S. Wise, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University.

The first recipient of this prize was Prime Minister David Ben Gurion, on whom it was conferred in 1949. *(JTA).*

German Prizes For Feuchtwanger

Lion Feuchtwanger, who has lived in America since 1940, has been awarded a national prize by the Government of Eastern Germany, President Wilhelm Pieck announced last week. Feuchtwanger recently received a similar prize from the Government of Western Germany, JTA reports from Los Angeles.

History in Autographs

Autographs worth "several million dollars" have finally been classified, officials of the United Cultural Institutes of Forli, Italy, announced recently. The collection, willed by Carlo Piancastelli to his native town of Forli when he died in Rome in 1933, includes some 40,000 autographs, some of them dating back to the 12th century.

London Letter
By Olivia Manning

Explaining Israel To France

PALESTINE ISRAELIENNE. By Gaston Haelling. La Jeune Parque, Paris. 286 pp. 700 Fr.

M. Haelling, a distinguished civil engineer and author of a number of works on economic geography, came to Israel in 1950. He stayed for six weeks, and during that time made a conscious effort to find out what the Jews were doing in this country. After a fairly lengthy period of reflection and research, he wrote this book, which is an account both of his journey and of his discovery.

The author came to the perhaps unsensational conclusion that the citizens of Israel, for the most part, are firmly rooted in the land of their so remote ancestors. He very eloquently asks those Frenchmen who think of this State as an ephemeral affair, to take another look. He is disturbed by French indifference to Israel, and feels that his country should mete out to us a full measure of its culture and commerce.

Yet for all its virtues of sincerity and warmth, "Palestine Israelienne" is not a complete success. It may be that M. Haelling's is the best way to explain us to Catholic France. Still, one is forced to the conclusion that the picture of Israel which emerges is strangely blurred. It is by no means distorted; while M. Haelling has made a number of slips in spelling and in minor facts, they do not add up to more than the percentage inevitable in books of this kind.

Some of his observations are interesting, as when he says that the four pillars of the community which are unique and make the community unique, are the Jewish Agency, the Hebrew University (in its role of reviver of the language), the national funds and the Bible. But even this observation is dated: — rightly or wrongly, no one now would give such weight to the Jewish Agency as was given it even as recently as 1950.

This seems to be a clue to what is unsatisfactory about M. Haelling's book. Surely he has missed a most essential characteristic of this country, of which the decline of the Agency is only a symptom — the enormous rapidity with which everything changes, and the extraordinary complexity of every social and political problem. It is not enough to write, "the Israelis say that..." One wants to know which Israelis. We are more varied than M. Haelling imagines, and the differences are greater than he supposes. And generalization about institutions is as dangerous as about people.

Things move too quickly here, and change is too rapid for the leisurely kind of writing that M. Haelling has adopted. On the whole, Israel is still material for works of the imagination. It is too early for Baedeker, however sympathetic.

DAVID VITAL

A WELLS-PRIESTLEY COMBINATION

THE FORTUNATE MAN. By F. Tilsley.—Messner, New York.—1953. 276 pp. $3.95.

Mr. Tilsley seems to have taken over the combined mantles of Wells and Priestley, and his stories of London life in the slums, the offices and shops are already growing into a sort of saga of the little man, post-war period. — This time we are taken to Covent Garden and its surroundings, and the protagonists of the story are Jimmy, the brash, a-moral gogetter who easily wins both with the ladies and the bosses, and the decent, plodding Herbert who is made to father Jimmy's baby, marry Jimmy's cast-off mistress, lose his job to Jimmy — and yet in the end attain content and a happy marriage. The book is lively, realistic, and carries you along on a strong current, but it is the reverse of inspired. One asks oneself why one should read four-hundred pages about such very uninteresting people — and as all people are interesting when properly presented, the fault must be Mr. Tilsley's. Is it because he offers us shinily printed snapshots, no more? *P.A.*

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